TWELFTH CENTURY.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. II. The Rescue.

Tis merry, 'tis merry, in good green wood, When mayis and meric are singing;
When the deer sweeps by, and the hounds are in cry,
And the hunter's horn is ringing.

Lady of the Lake.

There is something exceedingly singular in the depth of almost palpable silence which seems to fall upon a tract of woodland country, on the sudden cessation of a full ery of stag-bounds; which ery has in itself, apart from its stirring harmony of discords, something of cheerfulness and sociality, conveyed by its

sound, even to the lonely wayfarer.

Although, during that hush of the woods, the carol of the birds, the hum of insects, the breezy voice of the tree-tops, the cooing of the ringdove, the murmur of falling waters, and all the undistinguished harmonies of nature, unheard before, and drowned in that loud brat-tling, sound forth and fill the listener's ear, yet they disturb it not, nor seem to dissipate, rather to augment, the influence of the silence Leofenoth had not the educated sentiments which lead the most highly civilized of men to sympathize most deeply with the beautiful sounds and sights of nature. Yet still, as is mostly the case with dwellers in the forest or on the wild mountain tops, he had a certain untutored eye to take in and note effects—an unlearned ear with which to receive pleasant sounds, and acquire a fuller pleasure from them than he could perfectly comprehend or explain to his own senses. And now, when the tumult of the chase had fallen asleep, he leaned against the gnarled and mossy trunk, with his boar spear resting listlessly against his thigh, and a quiet, meditative expression replacing on his grave, stern features the earnest and excited gaze with which he had watched the approach

f the hunt.

The check, however, lasted not long; the check, shrill challenge of a favorite hound soon. clear, shrill challenge of a favorite hou rose from the woodlands, accompanied by loud cheers, "Taró, Taró, Tantáro!" and followed

on the hot and steaming scent.

Nearer and nearer came the cry, and ever and anon uprose, distinct and mellow, the ca-denced flourishes of the clear French horns. denced flourishes of the clear French horns, giving new life to the trackers of the deer, and filling the hearts of the riders with almost mad excetement. Ere long, several cushate might be seen wheeling above the tree-tops, disturbed from their procreant cradles by the proximity of the fierce din below them. A moment afterwards, dislodged from their feeding grounds along the boggy margin of the Idle, four or five woodcock flapped up from the alder bushes near the brink, and came drifting along before the soft wind, on their feebly whistling pinions, and, fluttering over the head four or five woodcock flapped up from the alder bushes near the brink, and came drifting along before the soft wind, on their feebly whisting pinions, and, fluttering over the head of the watcher, dropped into the shelter of the dingle in his rear, with its thick shade of varnished hollies; and, the next instant, a superized deer, with high branching antiers, leaped with a mighty bound over and partly through the crashing branches of the thicket, and swept with long, graceful bounds across the clear savanna. A single shout, "Tayho!" announced the appearance of the quarry in the opens, and awakened a responsive clangor of the horns, which, all at once, sounded their gay tantivy: while the sharp, redoubled clang of the whips, and the cries of "arriere! arriere!" which sueceded, told Leofenoth that the variets and attendants of the chase were busy stopping the slow hounds, whose duty was accomplished so the stag was freed into the field; and which were now to be replaced by the fleet and fiery alans, used to course and pull down the quarry by dint of downright strength and speed.

The stretch of green savanna, of which is the figure of rare symmetry, that ever has been invented. A closely-fitting jacket, follow-bies in evented. A closely-fitting jacket, follow-bies understhed. A closely-fitting jacket, follow-bies understhed. A closely-fitting jacket, follow-bies up when the deapt on the field symbols. The stage and cuffs with white swansdown, and bordered at the hips by a broad band of the same pure garniture; loose flowing skirts, of heavy serdal of the same hue, a crimson velvet eshoulder-belt supporting a richly-embroidered hawking pouch, a floating plume of white ostrich feathers, and a crimson-hooded merlin on her wrist, with golden bells and jesses, completed her person's adornment; and combined, with the superb housings and velvet headstall of her exquisite palfrey, to form a charming picture.

So rapidly did she ride, that a single page, a boy of ten or twelve years, who followed her, spurring with all hi

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have spoken as running along the northern margin of the Idle, below the wooded ridges of the lower hills, could not have been less than four miles in length, and was traversed by two sandy paths, unguarded by any fence or hedge-row, which intersected each other within a few hundred feet of the belt of underwood, whence the hunted deer had broken covert. At this point of intersection, known as the four lane ends, a general term in Yorkshire for such oross-roads, stood a gigantic oak, short boughed, but of vast diameter, with gnarled and tortuous branches sweeping down almost to the rank greensward which surrounded it, and concealing any person who stood within their circum-

ing any person who stood within their circumference, as completely as if he were within an artificial pavilion.

That way, winged by terror, bounded the beautiful hart royal; for no less did his tentined antiers, with their huge cupped tops, denote him; and, though it presented no real obstacle to his passage, when he saw the yellow road, winding like a rivulet through the deep grass, he gathered all his feet together, made four or five quick, short buck-leaps, and then, soaring into the air, like a bird taking wing swept over it, and alighted ten feet on the hither side, apparently without an effort—a miracle of mingled grace, activity, and beauty. As he alighted, he paused a moment, turned his long, swan-like neck, and gazed backward for a few seconds with his large, lustrous, melancholy eyes, until, seeing no pursuers, no hearing any longer the crash which had aroused him from his harbor, he tossed his antlerproudly, and sailed easily and leisurely across the gentle green.

But at this moment, Federalf, the Red.

e gentle green. But, at this moment, Eadwulf the Red, wh But, at this moment, Eadwulf the Red, who was stationed beneath that very oak tree with the first relay of grayhounds, uttered a long shrill whoop, and, casting loose the leashes, slipped the two snow-white alans on the quarry. The whoop was answered immediately, and, at about half a mile's distance from the spot where the deer had issued, two princely-looking. Norman nobles, clearly distinguishable as such by their richly-furred short hunting coats, tight hose, and golden spurs of knighthood, came into sight, spurring their noble Andalusian coursers—at that period the fleetest strain in the world, which combined high blood with the capacity to endure the weight of a man-at-arms in his full panoply—to their fullest speed; and followed by a long train of attendants—some mounted, some on foot, huntsmen and verdurers, and yeomen prickers, with falconers, and running footmen, some leading alans in the leash, and some with nets and spears for the chase of the wild boar, which still roamed not unfrequent in the woody swamps that intersected the lower grounds and lined many of the river beds of Sherwood.

It was a gay and stirring scene. The mead-ow, late se anisting in the leash on white still roamed not unfrequent in the woody swamps that intersected the lower grounds and lined many of the river beds of Sherwood.

It was a gay and stirring scene. The mead-ow, late so quiet in its uniform green garniture, was now alive with fluttering plumes, and glittering, many-colored scarfe and cassooks, noble steeds of all hues, blood bay and golden chestnut, dappled and roan, and gleamy blacks, and one, on which rode the foremost of

Just as he was within hity yards, however, of the desired covert's edge, Sir Aberic de Morte-mar—for he it was who rode the foremost— raised his bugle to his lips, and sounded it long and shrill, in a most peculiar strain; to which a whoop responded, almost from the point for which the stag was making, and, at the same time, a second brace of alans—one a jet black. time, a second brace of alans—one a jet black, and the other a deep-brindled fawn color— darted out, and flew down the gentle slope, right at the head of the yet unwearied quarry. Springing high into air, he instantly made a perfect demi-vola, with an angry toss of his

perfect demi-vola, with an angry toss of his antiers, and shot, with redoubled efforts, in the contrary direction, cutting across the very noses of his original pursuers, which, when they had turned likewise, were brought within fifty yards of his haunches, and away like an arrow toward the bridge across the Idle. From this moment, the excitement of the spectacle was redoubled; nor could any one, even the coldest of spectators, have looked on without feeling the blood course, like molten lava, through his

It was no longer a stern-chase, where the di-rect speed only of the rival and hostile animals was brought into play; for, as the stag turned to the left about, the black and brindled alans, which had been started at his head, were thrown by his movement some thirty yards wide on his right quarter; while the white dogs, who had pursued him so savagely from the be ginning, were brought to a position nearly equivalent on his left flank.

Henceforth, it was a course of fleet bounds

Henceforth, it was a course of fleet bounds, short turns, and manœuvres of wonderful agility; and at this instant a new spectator, or spectatoress, rather, was added to the scene.

This was a young girl of some sixteen or seventeen years, at the utmost, beautifully formed, and full of easy grace and symmetry, who came galloping down the road, from the direction of the castle, as fast as the flying bounds of a beautiful red roan Arab, with bounds of a beautiful red roan Arab, mane and tail of silver—scarcely larger or less fleet than the deer in the plain below—could

Her face and features were not less beautiful than her form; the latter would have been per-fectly Grecian and classical, but for the slightest possible upward turn in the delicate, thin ing to her rich, laughing face. Her eyes were clear, bright blue, with long, dark lashes, a bright complexion, ripe, crimson lips; and a flood of dark auburn tresses, which had escaped from the confinement of her crimson vel vet bonnet, and flowed on the light breeze in a flood of glittering ringlets, completed her at-

Her garb was the rich attire peculiar to her age, her rank, and the period of which we write—the most picturesque, perhaps, and appropriate to set off the perfections of a female figure of rare symmetry, that ever has been invented. A closely-fitting jacket, follow-

end, after a few convulsive struggles, lay dead, with the lovely form of its mistress rolled under it, pale, motionless, with the long golden hair dishevelled in the dust, and the blue eyes closed, stunned, cold, and spiritless, at least, if not life-

Attracted by the gay shoulder-belt of the. poor girl, again the savage beast stooped to gore; but a strong hand was on his antler, and a keen knife point buried in his breast. Sore stricken he was, yet not slain; and, rearing erect on his hind legs, he dealt such a storm of blows from his sharp hoofs, each cutting almost like a sabre, about the head and shoulders of his dauntless antagonist, as soon hurled him, in no better condition than she, beside the lady he had risked so much to rescue.

Then the dogs closed and seized him, and

savage and appalling was the strife of the fierce brutes, with long-drawn, choking sighs, and throttling yells, as they raved, and tore, and stamped, and battled, over the prostrate group. It was a fearful sight that met the eyes of the first-comer. He was the Norman who had ridden second in the chase, but now, having utstripped his friendly rival in the neck-ornothing skurry that succeeded, thundered the first into the road, where the dogs were now mrst into the road, where the dogs were now mangling the slaughtered stag, and besmearing the pale face of the senseless girl with blood and bestial foam.

To spring from his saddle and drop on his knees beside her, was but a moment's work.

"My child! my child! they have slaughtered thee. Wo! wo!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. TO _____

BY CAROLINE BRIGGS MASON.

Dear Love, bear with me that so long My harp has lain unstrung, unswept, Since, to have waked it while it slept Had been to do my nature wrong. How could I pour in measured chime My brimming love's intensity?

To the low stature of a rhyme? Lies love by language yet unstirred— Unfathomed by a human word—

Then bear with me, dear Love, nor say, "Why thus?" - but rather, "Be it so: Let words, the froth of feeling, go; Her love lies deeper far than they ! Fitchburg, Mass.

For the National Era.

BELL SMITH ABROAD .- FIRST DAY IN PARIS. DEAR FRIEND: I felt the influe

Dear Friend: I felt the influence of a strange place long before I awoke, and dreams had so fashioned themselves, that, when opening my eyes, to look from the tented hangings of an elegant French bed, it was not to be surprised at the uncarpeted floors—waxed and polished until they resembled marble—the many mirrors, singularly artistic appearance of the paper hangings, the carved ceilings, of the paper hangings, the carved ceilings, of the street—our windows looked on both. Distinct the street is the street our windows looked on both. Distinct the street is the street our windows looked on both. Distinct the street is the street our windows looked on both. polished until they resembled marble—the many mirrors, singularly artistic appearance of the paper hangings, the carved ceilings, scenic paintings, little marble mantel-pieces, surmounted by such a mass of gilt and burnished brass candelabras, vases, and cardracks, one could scarcely recognise the eternal little French clock, which ticked out its fussy

the sound of music, and, looking into the court, saw a boy playing on the violin, accompanied by two girls with harps. They made beautiful music, this youthful band, and sous showered down from many an open window. They were quite young in years, these little musicians, but old, very old, in expression. What hard faces, what depth of experience, in the dark Italian eyes! They had looked poverty and poverty's fearful train in the face, without and poverty's fearful train in the face, withou shrinking; they had shaken hands, or nestled, these children, in the arms of Vice! and—the boy, especially—had beauty congealed, petrified as it were, in their faces; while their self-possession, ease, nonchalance, were very striking. This court of the Hotel de Tours seemed a fa-

youthful band was followed by a hand-organ,

graced by two trained dogs, and accompanied by a tambourine; the one turned by a woman, the other beat by a man, supported on a wooden leg. The dogs, however, were the stars—one held a basket in his mouth, while the other, seated on his hind legs, held out his fore paws in the most prayerful manner. The animals were evidently bored by the whole performance. The moment the faces of the humans were turned from them, they would come down, with a congratulatory wag of their tails, and a relieved expression of countenance, truly ridiculous. Then, how quick the poor things would jump into position at the slightest glance from their hard taskmasters. After the dogs, we had a very gentlemanly-looking youth, who, without instrument of any sort, sang a variety of songs, in Italian and French The shower of copper was not very abundant and the poor fellow withdrew, looking very sad After him appeared a woman, well dress closely veiled—so closely veiled, that her face could not be seen at all—and sung, in a sweet, but very thin voice, like her predecessor, with-out instrumental accompaniment, some very sad airs. There was something in her appearwindows, in fact, that must have been entirely

dows seven and eight stories from the ground, inhabited by faces you meet in the restaurant or dining-room. Our queer little box of a room gaily decorated with stained glass, crimson curtains, and painted bright as a rainbow, was set quite on the roof of another building, at a lowering height from the street. It must have taken the occupant the greater part of his val-uable time to ascend and return again. I would

the street—our windows looked on both. Directly in front was the merchant's beautiful surmounted by such a mass of gilt and burnished brass candelabras, vases, and card-racks, one could scarcely recognise the eternal little French clock, which ticked out its fussy life in the centre. All the adornments and utilities made the room as much resemble an American chamber, as a well-dressed French lady does an American woman done up in the

whether the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the bill and the could recover by the plant of the bill and the bill and

air How these French manage to live on the shadow with the french manage to live on the shadow the grand and with the grand question is still unresolved or on the shadow with the french manage to live on the shadow the grand and manage to live on the shadow the grand and with the grand question of the law, whatever the decision content ing it may be, is an existing fact; and, like very other fact, is not altered by any affirmation or denial that may be made in respect to the werey other fact, is not altered by any affirmation or denial that may be made in respect to the werey other fact, is not altered by any affirmation or denial that may be made in respect to the werey other fact, is not altered by any affirmation or denial that may be made in respect to the werey other fact, is not altered by any affirmation. When I family the shadow with the french hearing out of the National Era.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, Cct. 27, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era.

For the National Era.

For the National Era.

For the National Era.

For the National Era were they of other amuse in giveny it on the introduce a top of them, people with a selection of them, people with a selecti who have no schooling in great events? Yet here were thousands listening in mute indifference, while these iron throats told over again their fearful part, and the very hands and hearts of the old guard were by, to testify to their truth. With us, such mementoes would are the reseat activities.

awaken the warmest enthusiasm I garnered up sufficient strength to visit the garden of the Tuileries in the evening. No words can give you a correct idea of the ecene. French ingenuity, having command of unlimited means, fairly exhausted itself. From the palace of the Tuileries to the Arch of Triumph, we had one blaze of light, falling on countless thousands of men, women, and children. But the strangest thing was, the entire absence of all feeling. On this fairy splendor, on the fire-works to all exhibitions connected with the older or younger Emperor, they looked with the older or younger Emperor, they looked with the trier indifference. Save, indeed, a frightful rushing to and fro, one, judging from the crowd, would scarcely realize that a great fete in honor of a famous man was going on. Every elderly female had a troop of children under her charge—every young or middle-aged woman had a dog. This passion in France for dogs—small dogs—is really astonishing. You never find this graceful part of modern Athens abroad, without the canine accompaniment; and to see a mother drop her child in a crowd to run after her dog, excites no remark whatthe scene, for the brutality overrun all else. The crowd, in places we had to pass, or were forced into, was fearful—fearful in its absence of all kindly feeling. Women were remorse-lessly trampled down by men—at least, such in shape—and men neither stupid from drink nor intoxicated from enthusiasm. D. and Dr.

beautiful space, where the guillotine had once done its fearful work — and, frightened as I ance that brought up an extra heart-ache, and caused me to throw her silver instead of copper. Indeed, such was the effect, generally; from of the million of lamps, without reverting to the time when, on this very spot, so many brave spirits left a like tumult, "to join the mighty throng which crowd the dusky realms of death."

Constitution and the laws of England. But he lived to witness the triumph of his opinions. He lived to see Blackstone and Mansfield retract their errors, and problems that "delta their errors, and problems that "delta their errors, and problems to the laws of England. But he lived to witness the triumph of his opinions. windows, in fact, that must have been entirely out of all hearing of the voice.

Hotel de Tours although pretending to be built about a court, is a very rambling concern, and has wings that look as if they were disposed to go over to other buildings, and be on other streets more retired. You can look up and see balconies quite wild, and dormer windows seven and eight stories from the ground, which could be faces you meet in the restaurant.

Spirits left a like tumult, "to join the mighty throng which crowd the dusky realms of death."

My gallant little band presented a funny appearance on our return to the Hotel de Tours. Dr. Bob's coat had been reduced to a spencer, while D. came to parade with no hat whatever; others had theirs crushed into a shape which would have brought them in uniform with libebited by faces you meet in the restaurant.

party formed a guard on every side; and, so protected, I was slowly carried from the Place

Gen. Washington's old continentals. Heaven bless our own land. We may not have the politeness of the French; but the kindly feeling which gives existence to a respect for woman, weighs more with me than all the empty forms and set phrases which have made this people see firmer.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

To the Friends of American Liberty: Permit me to ask your attention to some suggestions, in a series of familiar letters, upon the Legal Tenure of American Slavery, its regement, for more than half a century, for its own tensiled to the properties of the enslaved, by subverting the liberties of the ground of legal right and of constitutional obligation. The National Conventions of the claim. The Federal Administration enforces it, and the National Conventions of the will be irresistably winding with children are not scrupled to bring the authority of the oble, and the sanctions of a formula of the provision of the two great rival parties vie with each other in long it homage. Even ministers of religion ave not scrupled to bring the authority of the oble, and the sanctions of a formula of the provision of the pro lation to the Federal Constitution, and the re-

THE NATIONAL FRA

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The start of Advertising—The court a line for the court of the provided of the policy of the court of the provided of the policy of the court of the provided of the policy of the court of the court of the provided of the policy of the court of the provided of the policy of the court of the court of the court of the provided of the provided

Slavery is in violation of moral law, the law
Slavery is in violation of God. This idea is inclu
That Russia is continuing to play the "old law of God. This idea is incluof nature, the law of God. This idea is included, and it furnishes an important link in the chain of the argument I shall employ. But thousands will admit that Slavery violates the divine law, who yet concede that it is in accordance with the civil law, and a constituent corps of their brethren in arms. Care has cordance with the civil law, and a constituent element of it. In opposition to this, I affirm that slaveholding is in opposition to the civil law—that it is as truly so as any criminal practiee that can be named. I say this, not for the purpose of enunciating anything hyperbol-ical or startling; still less for the object of opprobrium or abuse. I say it merely as expressive of my firm and settled conviction of the legal fact of the case. I mean to say, that it is the legal duty of every court, judge, and juror, a duty to which the solemn caths of their efficial stations bind them, to affirm the illegality of Slavery and the criminality of slaveholding, whenever a case involving the personal liberty of an enslaved person comes before them. I hold that every slave in Amer-

the proposition is too extravagant a one to be believed, or even to deserve a moment's atten-tion. It will be thought arrogant for a private tion. It will be thought arrogant for a private citizen, uninitiated in the learned profession of the law, to set up his opinion, on a law question, in opposition to the opinions of the eminent judges of the United States courts. The same was once thought and said in England, when Granville Sharp, on this same subject, adventured publicly to arraign the learned opinions and authoritative decisions of York and Talbot, of Blackstone and Mansfield, the acknowledged and official expounders of the Constitution and the laws of England. But he He lived to see Blackstone and Mansfield retract their errors, and proclaim that "slaves
cannot breathe in England." If Blackstone
and Mansfield erred, the Judges of our United
States courts may err. If public sentiment
revolutionized the jurisprudence of England, it
may exert some influence in Republican America. And if an obscure British subject might
dissent from titled judges, American citizens
may do the same. The result of the investigation in England should temper the tone of
those who would contemptously green at
the entrance of the Emperor Nicholas,
stimulated by his failure to enlist that country
or Austria in his bad cause, and the presence
of the combined fleets of France and England
at the entrance of the Black Sea, where they
are now triumphantly and awfully moored,
our expectation is, that the principal collision
for the present is most likely to ensue on the
Asiatic side. The Caucasus is ripe and tempting for the brave, wild troops of Turkey; and
a very severe blow may be struck against the tion in England should temper the tone of those who would contemptuously sneer at a similar investigation in America. The historical and legal connection between the Slavery of England and the Slavery of America, should at least suggest the inquiry how Slavery could have become legalized here, when it could not become legalized there.

The public sentiment of to day, may become the public wonder of to morrow or of a few

the public wonder of to-day, may become the public wonder of to-morrow, or of a few years hence. Even now, the names of those who have disbelieved, and who at present, disbelieve the legal validity of slaveholding, in either hemisphere, are sufficiently numerous and weighly to redeem the doctrine from content. This will appear as we preceded tempt. This will appear as we proceed.
WILLIAM GOODELL,

New York, Oct., 1853.

lowers, and imploring, as it were, a blessing or the new art, by dedicating its first fruits to the

the new art, by dedicating its first fruits to the service of Heaven."

If any would learn more of this edition, let them consult Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," vol. 1, p. 96; Horne's "Study of Bibliography, vol. 2, Appendix p. 49; Townley's "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," (English edition,) vol. 2, p. 103; Clark's "Bibliographical Dictionary," vol. 1, p. 185; and vol. 2, of the "Supplement," p. 112.

But I must close for to-day.

T. H. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA

original" game of delay, without an intention to avert hostilities, is but too apparent. The invaders on the south of the Pruth are ready been cunningly taken to embarrass and not to clear the sulina mouth of the Danube, so that the supplies of grain should be retained for contingencies in the Principalities. General Gourtzstakoff's reply to Omar Pasha's summons to evacuate them, is as jesuitical as could be invented; and his plausible master, after committing an act of aggressive invasion, would fain, by his table-turning, make it appear that he, and not Turkey, was attacked. The pas-sage of the Danube, by either force, must be a service of peril; though both have concentrated pontoons and other necessary materials on its banks, as if with the determination to risk that viously supposed) that if crossed at all, the at-tempt will be directed by the Turkish combefore them. I hold that every slave in America is entitled to a verdict and judgment affirming his or her freedom, in any of the courts holding jurisdiction over such cases; and that the State and National Governments, in all their departments, are obligated to no legal recognition of slaveholding, except the recognition of it as a criminal act. I hope to be correctly understood, then, when I affirm the illegality of slaveholding.

It will be thought, perhaps, by some, that the proposition is too extravagant a one to be immediately in the field, and commander-in-chief Winter will materially interfere with the plans for the campaign, projects. jected manœuvres, and strategic projects. As was whimsically said about the French revolutionary invasion of Holland, so will it probably be in the East:

"General Vandamme, the Dutchman's boast,
Was death-struck by fierce General Weather;
But more was done by General Frost,
Than all the Generals put together."

As General Frost, however, cannot be exo General Weather that we shall most likely have to ascribe the limitation of bloodshed But unless a peace is patched up through the intervention of Prussia, (which, though rumor-

enemy in this direction.

Besides what Winter may do, it is somewhat anemalous to observe that the common interests of mankind may, in the existing untoward aspect of affairs, be much benefited by the want of money. The Russian exchequer is notoriously at a low ebb, and the Sultan has sent florth feelers for a loan of four millions, in addition to the extending recent than the statement of the second contract sent storth feelers for a loan of four millions, in addition to the extraordinary amount (reputed at several millions) voluntarily subscribed to support the war, by his patriotic subjects. Assuredly the Turkish Government has behaved justly and nobly, as well as astutely and moderately, throughout the whole of this nefarious trial; and though the press in England, France, and several parts of the Continent, has been partially gained over to the views of Russia, it is satisfactory to find that their partisan efforts have failed to inspire the belief of danger from the irruption of savage Mahom-

natives are as much afraid of being desolated by the Saracen's Head on Snowhill!

But the unshaken concert between the two great Western Powers i., after all, the abiding sheet anchor of civilization and the world, whether menaced by Bedouin or Bashkir; though, till we see the result of the present crisis, we will not speculate on their prospective duties and acts in support of their momentous national policy. That they cannot remain for any time mere passive lookers on, is utterly impossible; but everything depends on the turn which affairs now take, and on the engagements by treaty among the three Allies.

In Paris and the Provinces there have been a number of arrests, including individuals of the respectable classes. The uncertainty which has for the last six months hung over the conditions of the absolute monarchies, has naturally awakened the hopes of the Ledru Rollins, the Mazzinis, the Kossuths, and the whole host of their fellow-exiles, and it may readily be supposed that they have not been slow in

led to the Small! Our boast I am loth to belie

As yet, the most essential concernanto which this element has entered is the ominous rupture between Capital and Labor, called "Strikes," pregnant as Pandora's box with every ill for a commercial community, and with a very pigmy Hope to remain at the bottom, till a long transition through losses and disasters has been experienced. From thirty to fifty thousand workmen have turned out for an advanced for manner, and to meet this demand. thousand workmen have turned out for an advance of wages; and, to meet this demand, a number of the greatest manufacturers have closed their mills, declaring that their profits do not admit of their compliance with this dictation. End how it may, the strengtle must produce bad blood, and convert into permanent rival interests what, for the sake of all that is good and beneficial, ought to be only one. That the operatives are much misled by parasites, who live upon their grievances, real or counterfeited, and much mistaken in most of their accommits views is obvious to ordinary parasites, who live upon their grievances, real or counterfeited, and much mistaken in most of their economic views, is obvious to ordinary capacity; but it would be well if the capitalists throughout adopted more of the patriarchal character, and did not use and treat their fellow men as mere machines, formed to create their wealth. A long homily might be preached on this text, but the limits of a letter forbid it. Mean while, the stagnation of manufactures diminishes the request for money, and factures diminishes the request for money, and cripples trade in every department, wholesale and retail; and the bullion is departing from us much faster than it comes in. The Bank has not above two-thirds what it had last

Christmas, in its vaults.

Parliament has been prorogued for a month, to the 29th of November, without the usual notice that it is to meet then for the dispatch of business. The King of Belgium, with his newly married son and dauguter, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, have arrived, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty has frequently appeared at our Court when very important affairs perplexed its royal head; and his experience and sagacity might be deemed of value

The Indian mail brings miscellaneous news from China, Burmah, and the Cape. From China the continued progress of the insurgents is reported. *From Burmah we hear that the provinces occupied by us are also occupied by some 14,000 Burmese, intent on assault and pillage; so that a renewal of the war was imminent. From the Cape we learn that Macomo and other African kings were much discomo and come and other Atrican kings were much dis-content d with the dominions to which they were banished and confined; so that, even with the Caffres, we are not sure of remaining at peace. Even at Lagos we have had a little war, the gist of which appears to have been to support a chief who had relinquished the slave trade, against a competitor, who, if in power, would have resuscitated the traffic in human

Parisian Ancodote.-The statements of well Parisian Ancedote.—The statements of informed English visiters to Paris represent the Empress as much more popular than her husband; and one story has reached us, from an authentic quarter, which would go far to prove that she deserved the preferance. One of the most intimate companions of her youthful private life, it is told, being sick, even to ful private life, it is told, being sick, even to the point of death, the Empress resolved to see and take leave of her cre she departed; and for this purpose desired a carriage suitable to the occasion, and not encumbered with the pageantry of state. But when communicated to the Emperor, he peremptorily forbade the visit, and left the Empress to weep for her dy-ing friend, without the consolation of a last farewell.

P. S -From what has appeared in the Parisian Moniteur, (no longer denounced, as in the first Napoleon's time, the Menteur,) it is be-lieved that hostilities have actually commenced between Russia and Turkey, and that the al-

to mingle in the fray.
Intelligence from Madrid, that the Queen of Spain was generally hissed and hooted at the theatre, where she appeared with her im-becile husband in the same box, and her new paramour close by has created a considerable gether unprecedented in that country, boding no good to the licentious occupant of the

The last few days have deluged England and Ireland with floods of rain, and added to the apprehensions of scarcity now, and a bad har vest next season, as the winter wheat sowing is stopped almost throughout the entire lands which would be devoted to arable culture.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era: I entertained the hope that, by the date of this writing, I should be able to give the read-ers of the Era some definite statistics of the vote of the Free Democracy for our State ticket, at the recent election. Not that I expected to be the recent election. Not that I expected to be favored by the enterprise of the controlling newspapers, for I anticipated nothing of the sort; but I did expect that, when they came to publish the official returns, we should have no preference given to this party or that. And yet I find in even the Tribune, which has been always classed among the most liberal papers of this country in such matters, what purports to be official returns, in which the results of the Whig, Hard, and Soft votes are given, without a single figure indicating the Free Democratic vote. Probably the columns were too narrow for fuller tables! In the mean time there are gleams here and there of evidence that the principles of the Free Democracy have been appreciated by the masses, as heretofore; and, as I said last week, the very triumph of the prohibitory movement against intemperate and readers, to preserve their nies unbrows and readers, to preserve their nies unbrows and readers, to preserve their nies unbrows and readers, to preserve their nies unbrows.

and readers, to preserve their nies unbrows and to enable us to know how large and tion of the paper to issue, all subscripts should be renewed before they expire. I have no credit-subscribers on our books.

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These are the terms for both old and subscribers, forwarding their own subscript AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cent such that it is not preference given to this paper to issue, all subscripts and to enable us to know how large and to en the prohibitory movement against intemper-ance is our triumph in this, at least, that it shows that the trammels of the old Hunker parties are being fast broken, and that principarties are being tast broken, and that princi-ples, rather than party ties, are coming to be regarded as never before. To effect this, was a preliminary work of the Free Democratic or-ganization; and it has largely assisted in bring-ing it about. Thus the way has been prepared for the Maine Law itself, which would have found an immovable barrier in the blind devotion to party, which once prevailed in this country so universally. Let us not be discour-

I took a glance the other evening at Powell's great picture of the Discovery of the Mississip-pi, which, as you are aware, was ordered by Congress for the vacant panel of the Rotunda of the Capitol, but which the artist has been permitted to exhibit in this city previously to consigning it to its alloted niche. I confess that it did not quite come up to the expectation which some of the papers had excited in my mind. But this was no fault of its own; and oient to say that it is a great picture, without designing to enter upon a criti to do, without designing to enter upon a criticism, for which a necessarily hasty inspection has left me unprepared. None of the subjects of the pictares previously ordered by Congress having been taken from the west side of the Alleghanies, it was just and fitting that this one should be. In his choice of time and place, the artist (Widliam H. Powell, formerly of Cincipnati) has been quite fortunets.

cinnati) has been quite fortunate.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now being pla at two places in this city, as well as in Philadelphia, Barnum having added a version to the entertainments of his Museum. I have not witnessed its performance there yet. I understand that it attracts great crowds, while the attendance at the National Theatre is undiminished. Such, in fact, is the exhaustless popularity of the vict of the late. arity of the plot of the book of Mrs. Sto-lat almost every sort of a dramatic renditation of the would draw. And this remark leads esigned to pander to pro-slaver, her than to afford a frank and

I am loth to believe that the introduction of any version of this play, in this accond-hand way, is any favorite scheme of his!

The vindication, by Massachusetts, of her State sovereignty, in the arrest of Yankee Sulivan, for engaging in the recent prize fight at Boston Four Corners—a hitherto "disputed territory," according to the vulgar impression—has given a natural gratification to all lawabiding and order-loving people.

INDICATOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

NATIONAL ERA G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper, levoted to Literature and Politics. In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Libnonestly seeking through them to advance the better way.

It is a supporter of the Independent Dem racy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United try should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is. Union, not for the sake of Union. but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognising no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will com

mence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlighted Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

The Era publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is tion of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery jail, by Human Law! Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of Slavery.

Payment in advance is invariably required To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions

These are the terms for both old and new

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of

ubscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions

A club of three subscribers, one of whom son making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at

\$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western G. BAILEY.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise they may see proper.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ALONE.

Nobody need read this, but those for whom t is intended. Our subscribers will excuse us for being somewhat urgent in relation to business matters. It is no easy matter to renew so extensive a list as that of the Era. Every year | horrible associations of a jail. we are obliged to remind them that our system rigorously requires payment in advance; so that their names are dropped from our books, unless they forward money to renew them. Many of them are forgetful—many absorbed in business—they are apt to neglect so little an affair as enclosing a two dollar bill to the newspaper publisher. Hence the necessity of pressing the matter continually upon them, and hence the importance of the action of voluntary agents—that is of those friends of the paper who are so deeply impressed with the duty of giving it a vigorous support, that they voluntarily assume the task of going about among their neighbors, every year, and collecting their subscriptions and names. As we remarked lately, we delayed calling upon them at so early a period as usual, so that the work of remarked is a little behindhand. This had a subscription is a little behindhand. This had a subscription is a little behindhand. This had a subscription is a little behindhand. case, we hope our subscribers will club togeth-er or send individually their subscriptions, with-out waiting to be encour-

We suppose the reason why our v agents have not yet generally reported, is, that habits they have been holding back, with a view of craft. procuring as many new subscribers as possible; but we trust they will wait no longer. Our clerks can manage the work much more easily when the reports are made through several consecutive weeks, than when they are all crowded within a short period. Besides, to tell the truth, we feel a little nervous every year. ust about this time, lest our subscribers might be growing weary of us; and an editor takes just as much pleasure in writing every week for a vast circle of readers, as a preacher or lecturer does in talking to a big congregation. So, between you and me, considerate reader, the editor of this paper is somewhat anxious, near the close of every volume of his paper, until he has satisfied himself that he has lost none of his flock by his rigid system of payment in advance.

CONARD WRAY: A ROMANCE OF MODERN

We have announced that in the beginning of ur next volume we shall commence the publiation of a narrative, with the title above mentioned, from the pen of a literary gentleman in England. The following extract from a let ter we have lately received from him, will acquaint the reader with the design and scope of

"I propose," he says, "to illustrate the workings of Secret Societies in France, with the principal features of which I have had peculiar opportunities of becoming acquainted, during a residence in that country of nearly seven years. arty natural to the American mind, and to I believe few persons are aware of the powersubjugate the American People to its rule. Dis-claiming all connection with them, it yet sym-into the political field in the years 1848 and pathizes with those of their adherents who are 1852; or, of the use that had been made of them by the principal actors in the great abstantial interests of the country, although dramas that have been played from time to it must believe that they have not chosen the time in France. Although in name my tale will be fiction, and although many of the incidents and personages may, to some extent, be imaginary, I wish to make the publication subserve the cause of Humanity, of political Free dom, of Truth. I have lost many friends, alas! States is to be interpreted, that to them the in the desperate struggles which, from time to laws and institutions and usages of the coun. time, have deluged the streets of beautiful Paris with the blood of some of her best citizens and bravest soldiers. I have been myself a spectator of many scenes of slaughter; and seen the man, who now wears the imperial diadem, in the character of a London adventurer, and of a political convict; for I was present during his trial at the Luxembourg, for the affair at Strasburgh. I may, therefore, claim to speak with something of authority, and only hope to be able to portray to your readers, as accurately as they are impressed on my own mind, the scenes I have witnessed and the men I have

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

One day last week, a little fellow, eight years old, was brought before one of our magistrates, on a charge of theft. The fact was said that he had been seduced into a dishonest course by a band of young thieves in the city, old associations, without having contracted well known to the police. The father declined new ones, absented themselves from the polls. to give bail, saying that the law must have its course; and the boy, scarcely old enough to be cial returns have not yet been published, but out of the charge of a nurse, was sent to jail! it is thus estimated: Whig, 158,000; Hard, A little boy, so tender in years, that were 97,000; Soft, 95,000-Total, 350,000. The

would scarcely be held accountable for his acts, consigned, as if he were a responsible it. We doubt whether our friends entered offender, a mature criminal, to the disgrace, into any general organization. They were and privations, and horrible associations of a deeply interested in the success of the Tem-

have corrected. That brutal punishment-inarceration, the incarceration of an infantmade him a child of hell. He was thrown into a den of hardened criminals, some, housebreakers, some, swindlers, some, incendiaries. some, murderers; they were his sole companons; their obscene jests, their loathsome tales of crime, were his meat and drink from day to day. Six times has he been committed to jail, and yet he is not ten years old! "The law must take its course," said that unnatural parent, and the poor boy, eight years old, goes to the same school of crime, to be perfected in

wickedness! Is not this horrible? Is this a Christian community? Oh, yes! we have churches, and we are all a church-going people. Our ministers read with pathos the saying of Christ, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and then we send little children to the iail and to the devil without compunction. Infanticide were better than such eruelty. That may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the per- is but killing the body—this is murdering the

If we have no pity for the little children, we ourselves. If the wit of Satan were taxed to devise a sure way to convert boys into beasts to this end, as sending them, for petty crimes, to herd with hardened outcasts in a dungeon, separated from all good, subjected to all evil. Are we really anxious to breed criminals?

The law that sends children to jail is brutal. no laws for the punishment of crime. As well the irresponsible, child-offender to the same will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as punishment as is inflicted on him. Society builds asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind-and yet, we hesitate not to say, that less suffering and mischief would follow from the absence of any public provision for these, than from the neglect to provide houses of correction for juvenile offenders, and from the practice of consigning them to the

What has become of the zeal of our citizens temporarily awakened in regard to this subject? It was announced, about a year ago, that Mr. Corcoran had pledged himself to give ten thousand dollars towards the erection of a House of Correction and Employment mainder necessary to complete the enterprise.

Some interest was manifested for a time in the project, but since then we have heard nothing about it. It is time to act, and act

their stolen goods."
Suppose they should be on the look out, and out waiting to be called upon. Let any one, so disposed, constitute himself an agent, and see to the renewing of all the subscribers at his post office. And cannot every one send us at least a new name, so as to encourage us in the

rovement we contemplate making in the er, and which will involve a large additionxpenditure?

We suppose the reason why our voluntary on the have not yet generally reported, is, that

THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK. The Presidential vote in New York, in 1844, 848, and 1852, was as follows:

Clay Polk Birney Total Majority for Polk over Clay, 5,106. Majority against Polk, 10,706. Neither the Whig nor the Democratic

mbraced the majority of the votes of the State Taylor Case Van Buren 121.395 454,293 Decrease in four years in total vote, 31,589

Decrease of Whig vote, 13,891. There was a large decrease in the Dem cratic vote, but it is impossible to estimate it, as the Liberty men generally voted with the Van Buren party.

262,239

Pierce 234,918 Scott 26 000 Total - -523.157 37.275.

Increase in total vote over that of 1848.

67.864. Increase in Democratic vote since 1844. 24.651.

Increase in Whig vote since 1844, 2,436. Increase in Liberty vote since 1844, 10,188 The vote in 1844 was a full one. Parties were well organized, and put forth severally their utmost strength. The proportion of vo ters to the white population, was as 1 to 51/3 The divisions of 1848, and the policy of the Whig and Democratic Conventions on the Slavery question, disgusted many of their adherents, and the result was, a large mass of voters staid at home. While the whole popula-

tion had increased nearly three hundred thousand, the vote fell thirty-one thousand. In 1852, the Democratic party succeeded in temporarily reuniting its ranks, and the prestige of a military commander prevented a general disruption of the Whig party, although it could not produce entire unanimity. The result was an increase of the whole vote of the Coalition, because it gave countenance to thirty-seven thousand over 1844; but, com- Free-Soilism. Thus weakened on both sides, the pared with the increase of the whole population, this was but small. The population of manifesto from Washington, from Caleb Cush-New York in 1845 was 2,604,495-in 1850, ing, announcing the intention of the President 3,097,394. In 1852, it must have reached to proscribe every Democrat who should favor 3,300,000. Thus, while the whole population it, or stand as a Coalition candidate. Indighad increased seven hundred thousand, the voters had increased only thirty seven thousand! The vote in 1844 was as 1 to 51/4 of the whole population; in 1852, as 1 to 61/3. Had are plenty of men weak enough to be awed, or it then been as 1 to 51/4, the total vote would have been nearly, 620,000. One hundred proved, and the parents, who were present, thousand voters therefore, disaffected by the conduct of the old parties, or alienated from

Of this year's vote for State officers, the offi-

perance cause, and probably cast their votes In that same jail is another little boy, about for Temperance candidates, with little referthe same age, whose first offence, when he was | ence to any other question. But suppose their about six years old, was setting an old house vote should amount to 15,000, the total vote in afire, that he might have the pleasure of the State in 1853 will be only 365 000-a fallseeing the engines in operation-a mere freak ing off, since last year, of 158,000. Adding of mischief, which parental discipline could this to the 100,000 citizens who did not vote last year, we have two hundred and fifty-eight thousand voters absenting themselves from the polls in 1853! Of these, one hundred thousand are Whigs, so called, the rest men who have generally adhered to the Democratic party.

The majority of these, we may presur have been disaffected by the policy pursued by the Party Managers and Party Conventions on the Question of Slavery.

As the Whig State Convention refused to express any opinion on the Compromise or Fugitive Slave Law, in other words, to adopt the test of "Nationality," as we may derisively style it, and as it put in nomination a ticket composed chiefly of Seward men, the presumption is, that the vote, 158,000, is a fair indication of the average strength of the Sew-

ard section of the party.

Many of the Silver Grays would naturally ake no interest in such an election, while others of them, more active as politicians or speculators, would fraternize with the "Hards." This fact explains in part the strength of the vote given for the Hard ticket. In 1848, the Radical Democrats, or Van Buren men, were should at least have some consideration for 121,000 strong, with a majority of seven thousand over the Hunkers, or Cass men. In 1849, a reunion between the two factions was of prey, he could hit upon nothing so adapted commenced by the Compromise men of each, the Hunkers, who favored the reunion, being called "Softs." Very soon, the Barnburners so completely abandoned their distinctive position on the Slavery Question, that they were merged with the Softs, and took their name. The Legislature that provides no asylum, no house of refuge or correction for juvenile offenders, is as delinquent as if it should pass upon the reunion, but submitted to it till after no laws for the punishment of crime. As well the election of General Pierce; so that, from let the adult criminal go at large, as to subject the time of the reunion till this year, no opportunity arose for ascertaining what the Barnburners had gained in strength, or for testing the relative strength of the Hards and Softs. The prevailing impression was, that the Hards were a small faction, inconsiderable in strength and influence, and this doubtless had its weight with the Administration when it resolved to commit itself against them in the recent election. Unexpectedly, the impression in relation to the Softs, has been proved to be an illusion. The Barnburners who numbered in 1848, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, and the Softs, who were sup-posed to constitute a majority of the one hundred and fourteen thousand who voted for General Cass, by their fusion and mutual concessions, have reduced themselves to less than one hundred thousand all told, and the uncompromising Hards, with the Federal patronage and influence and organ all against them, are proved to have the majority!

Now, let us give due weight to the alliance of the "Silver Grays," and to the corrupting influence of Mammon, and to the ridiculous, blundering letter of Mr. Guthrie—it must be byious that these circumstances are not imthe enough to have produced results so asing. That which has done more than anyelse, to reduce the vote and diminish the of the "Barnburners" and the "Softs," ing them so insignificant that the Adration must out loose from them, or the dissolution to which it is already d, is the fact, that the masses of the Radimocracy of New York have refused to ratiodegrading concessions of their Principles, "Well, we suppose the law must be reverenced," portant enough to have produced results so asinding. That which has done more than anything else, to reduce the vote and diminish the power of the "Barnburners" and the "Softs," dering them so insignificant that the Adninistration must cut loose from them, or asten the dissolution to which it is already loomed, is the fact, that the masses of the Radify the degra

low the Compromise, the Fugitive Law, and Negro Slavery—so they staid at home; and their unscrupulous leaders, who fondly hoped by their apostacy to recommend themselves to the Administration and the South, and secure at once Federal and State Patronage, find that tor—that they are at last stripped of the power to make their treason available to themselves have gone through so many gouffexions.

God grant that it may ever be so-that they who sow the wind may reap the whirlwindthat the Slave Power may find in every Northern vassal only a pauper and a burden

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN MASSACHU-

The telegraph brings intelligence of the tri umph of the Whigs, in the election held in Massachusetts on the 14th instant. The vote for Governor, in 318 towns, is: For Washburn Whig. 57,682; Bishop, Dem., 32,676; Wilson Ind. Dem., 28,459; Wales, Hunker Dem., 5,163 scattering, 800. The new Constitution is defeated by a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. On the Legislative ticket, the Whigs have made such gains that it is said they will have a majority in the Legislature, and thus be able to elect the Governor and State officers.

Many circumstances conspired to produce this result. The people of Massachusetts are constitutionally conservative, and the Money Power in that State is always potent. The Whig Party, specially representing the conservative element nistic views and interests can be combined against it, it must prove invincible. In rare cases, such combination has been effected, and Coalition for a few years, was attempted to be carried out in the late canvass. But circumstances were not auspicious. The extreme proslavery character of the Administration, and the shameless pledges of devotion to its platform given by the Coalition Democrate, disgusted many of the Free Soil or Independent Democrates. Mr. Adams and Mr. Palfrey, men of undoubted integrity and great weight of character, felt constrained to take an open character, felt constrained to take an open stand against the new Constitution, with which the Coalition was identified. On the other hand, the extreme Hunker Democrats assailed Coalition was further embarrassed by the manifesto from Washington, from Caleb Cush, many to write who would not otherwise cornant as might have been the majority of the Party at this gross act of Federal intermeddling, it did its work; for in every Party there corrupt enough to be bribed, by Power.

To the action of the Hunker faction of the Democracy, to the base concessions of the more liberal section of the Party, and to the insolent intermeddling of the pro-slavery Democratic Administration at Washington, are to be attributed, chiefly, the triumph of the Whigs, as well in Massachusetts as in New York.

FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS.

John Freeman, a colored man, residing at Indianapolis, who was seized last January by Pleasant Ellington, of the State of Missouri, as his fugitive slave. The claimant was so confident and vindictive, that he not only refused bail for Freeman, but rejected all propositions of purchase, at any price, should it turn out hat the man was his slave. Two months afterwards proof was produced that Freeman was not a slave. Being discharged, he commenced suit against the Marshal, John L. Robnson, for malfeasance in the premises. Thereapon, Senator Bright submits the case to the Secretary of the Interior, propounding two inquiries:

1. Whether the case can be transferred from the Courts of the State of Indiana to those of the United States? And 2. Whether the Marshal may be authorized

The Secretary refers the subject to the Attorney General, who, in a letter to the President, dated 14th instant, and published in the Washington Union on the 16th, is of opinion that the case cannot, under any existing provisions of law, "be removed to the Courts of the United States," although it "may be made the subject of revision there." As to the second point, he is "of opinion that it would be proper or the President to authorize counsel at the public charge, for the defence of the marshal," The right of the President to do so is emphatcally affirmed; but whether he shall exercise

the right or not in every case, is for his own udgment to determine. "I shall not attempt to lay down any general rule of Executive discretion in such cases, for the reason already intimated, that this dis-cretion must of necessity be guided by the parcretion must of necessity be guided by the par-ticular circumstances. But questions in the ex-ecution of laws which affect the relation of the United States to foreign Governments, or the relations of the States between themselves, or them and the Federal Government, may, it seems to me, call occasionally for the employ-ment of counsel in behalf of the ministerial of-ficers of the United States whose official acts

acts in the domestic affairs of the country chief-y through its judicial and ministerial officers. so as thus to render acts of Congress ineffective, is the first step, as all the history of the counis the first step, as all the history of the country indicates, in the progress of insurrection; and the defence of those officers, in such contingencies, is the defence of the integrity and stability of the Government. (See United States vs. Vigol, ii Dallas, 346; United States vs. Mitchell, ii Dallas, 248; United States vs. Fries, pamph. Phil., 1800; Shay's case, Minot's History of the Insurrections in Massachusetts.)
"I think the class of cases, of which the esent is one, belong to the same category, in eir nature, and in their relation of importpresent is one, belong to the same category, in their nature, and in their relation of importance to the public welfare and to the duty of the President: seeing that the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the inter-State extradition of fugitives from service, in the face of organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those engaged in it by vexatious suits, or other unlawful or unjust contrivances, is plainly essential to the peace of the country and the safety of the Union. "There is a recent provision of law which

expressly recognises the power of the President n the premises. It is the act of August 31, in the premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch. 108, s. 11, which enacts, 'That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expenses in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be

Unprepared for open revolt, because deserted by their leaders, one resource was left them—
non-action. They could not be forced to swalcommitted by the minions of Federal authority, as intended to harass and vex the loyal senthey have played the fool, as well as the trai- vants of the Republic. But, if Caleb Cushing, on the claim of some slave-hunter, were torr from his home, and from the employment which or acceptable to the masters before whom they gives him his bread, were lodged in jail for two months, among vagabonds and criminals, subjected to ignominious personal inspection, and then, the claim being found fraudulent and false, is thus estimated: were turned loose, without reparation or apology for the outrage committed upon him, he would feel almost as much injured as Freeman, and possibly, like him, might ask redress from a judicial tribunal.

This vile law, which the "organ" says, is "the vital portion of the Adjustment," in omitting to provide reparation to persons seized in hot haste, restrained of their liberty for weeks or months, on insufficient evidence, and then discharged for want of proof to support an ill considered or fraudulent claim, leaves the outraged person no resort but to the justice of the State

PROJECT TO RAISE THE POSTAGE

We suspect that the Postmaster General meditating the expediency of recommending to Congress an increase of postage either on letters or newspapers. Observer, the Washing ton correspondent of the Public Ledger, favors the public with the following statement:

specially representing the conservative element, and devoted to the interests of Property, is necessarily so formidable, from its wealth and numerical strength, that unless all the antagois not what has been predicted for it, by the advocates of the system. I remember stated in the Ledger, at the time that the bil was under discussion, that the system would not bear the same fruit which it bore in Engthat policy which had given the State to the land, and that the Department, which had a Coalition for a few years, was attempted to be surplus revenue at the time, would probably

the expense of mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and between the ser shore and the interior, is far more expens than any mail service established in Gr Britain; and our people too, and especially those of the South and Southwest, care very little whether they pay three or five cents on

respond; nor does it act as a relief from an in-tolerable burthen to the laboring classes. If the five cent postage had been retained a few years longer, the three cent postage might have years longer, the three cent postage might have been introduced without any pernicious conse-quences to the revenue of the Department; but it is extremely difficult, from a cheap universal three penny postage, to come back to the five 'Again, our Government has not the sa

control over railroad and steamboat compa-nies, which the British or French Government has over its subjects, and the money paid to these companies, will, in all probability, ab-sorb the whole or the greatest portion of the whole revenue of the Department.

"The newspaper postage is no revenue at but a serious drawback to the Post Office per pound, thus causing a heavy loss by the transportation. In spite of these inconveniences, however, it is easy to foresee that few members of either House will venture to vote for an increase of postage on letters or intelligence; and the Post Office Department will probably

The Ledger briefly remarks, that it is likely some amendments will be made in the next themselves. This act of insubordination fired Congress, that will relieve the Treasury from the jealous mind of Mr. B., and he determined

Observer was written after consultation with the Postmaster, and that both the letter and the editorial paragraph in the Ledger are put forth as feelers of public opinion. If the response of the press is favorable to the suggestion of the Ledger, we have little doubt that the Postmaster General will embody it in his annual report. We hope the Press will and beat him so unmercifully as to cause death speak out promptly and plainly on the subject. and admonish that functionary, that in the and admonish that functionary, that in the county, a jury was summoned, and an inquest matter of cheap postage, there must be no steps held, which resulted in finding of a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by sundry blows, &c., inflicted by his master, Henry Bird backwards.

oratic Administration to attempt to undo the only really popular reform which Congress has accomplished for years! It would be showing a most profound regard to the interests of the masses! What if the Department is obliged for a few years to draw upon the is obliged for a few years to draw upon the eyes having been knocked entirely out. Treasury for half a million of dollars, is that such a terrible burden on a Government which has thirty millions of surplus in its coffers, and cheerfully expends half a million in fitting out a single ship-of-war? Better appropriate five hundred thousand dollars yearly to enable the Courier says that the murdered slave was a convicted at water borough. S. C., of the murder of a runaway slave. Two others are to be tried for aiding in the murder, which, from the evidence, exceeded in barbarity anything ever heard of. The Charleston Courier says that the murdered slave was a postage, than waste millions upon the private companies now on the alert with their schemes to deplete the Treasury. We pay nearly a million and half for taking and printing the census in 1850, and grudge half a million for cheap postage! The Public Printers probably receive as much from the Government as the people to enjoy the incalculable benefit of cheap runaway, whose owner was unknown; that the sum necessary to enable the Government to carry the letters and papers of twenty millions cases, and promptly report to our readers of people, at three cents a letter, and half a should the criminals receive their deserts. cent a paper-and nobody complains! When shall the country be blessed with a man at the head of the Post Office Department, who will regard it as an agency for the benefit of the people, rather than an engine for the promotion of a party?

Let Observer not be alarmed. Everybody

knows that our country is considerably more extensive than England, our population comparatively sparse, that the cost of mail carriage is a heavy item, and that, under a system of cheap postage, the receipts of the Department for several years must fall short of the expenditures. This was the calculation—but the people supposed that the Treasury would be able to make up the deficiency until the receipts began to equal the expenditures, so that no serious harm could be done. Let the Postmaster General rest assured, that the the Postmaster General rest assured, that the only effect of a recommendation to raise the an American President, he will not allow the only effect of a recommendation to raise the postage would be, to damage him and the Administration of which he is a part. Congress the moral indemn ty also, and

reason the Free Democracy is not in power, is about it at first, that had it not been for the because its principles are not known. I have clamor of the Press, Captain Gibson might conversed here with both Whigs and Democrats, who would say that they were against any slave territory, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of free men and free "hero" of the Kozsta letter is anything but a speech, but opposed to interfering with Slave- hero. Mr. Marcy, if we mistake not, is under our principles, they were astonished, and re- Gibson.

marked, if that were the fact, then they were Free-Soilers." Give them light, by circulating papersamong them, and they will soon see that nothing di vides them from the Independent Democracy but a misapprehension. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The New York Evening Post contains some nteresting facts and figures in relation to the Sandwich Islands. They are situated between the 19th and 22d degrees of north latitude on a direct line from San Francisco to Hong Kong, being 2,260 miles from the former place, 5,00 from the latter. Their aggregate area is about

Hawaii, 20,000; Oahu, 18,000; Niani, 18,000; Kania, 5,000; Molokai, 2,500; Niihau, 700; Lanai, 300. Total, 59,500.

In 1849, it was estimated at 80,000; but it is rapidly decreasing, and will probably become extinct. The majority of foreign residents in the Islands are Americans, and the prevailing influences are American. The Islands can be of little importance to any other nation-they must become of great importance to the United States. From all accounts, the general opinion of their people is in favor of annexation, and the presumption is, that nothing but the con-sent of our Government is wanting to consummate the measure. The Intelligencer and some other Conservative prints are alarmed at the prospect, but we cannot see what there is in the measure at all mischievous. They wonder how they are to be governed. Shall they be admitted as a Territory, or a State, or a Colony? As a Territory, doubtless, until their population and condition shall enable them to ask recognition as State. We have several smaller States than they would constitute. For example, Rhode Island has an area of only 1,120 square miles; Delaware, 2,200; Connecticut, 4,829. Even Massachusetts contains but 8,500, and New Jersey only 7,490.

We do not see why a Territorial Governnent would not work just as well in them as in Oregon. One is about as accessible as the other. A steamer would bring a Territorial delegate from the Islands to San Francisco about as soon as from Oregon.

The truth is, our Conservative alarm sts seem o think that the world moves just as slowly. and that its different portions are just as widely separated, now, as was the case before the eam engine, the railroad, and the telegraph.

LEGREES IN THE SOUTH .- While Southern ewspapers indignantly deny the existence of any such beings among slaveholders as the Legree of Mrs. Stowe, their columns are constantly contradicting them. We have no taste for the horrible, and take no pleasure in republishing deeds of cruelty; but it is necessary, from time to time, to give Southern testimony to the correctness of Mrs. Stowe's nicture of Slavery.

The two accounts subjoined are taken from outhern papers; the first from the Richmond (Va.) Semi-weekly Examiner of November 11, 1853; the second from the Baltimore Sun of last Thursday. Uncle Tom's Cabin describes nothing so horrible :

Murder in Sussex County—Slave Whipped to Death by his Master.—Some months since, a horrible tragedy was enacted in Sussex county. The facts of the case, we are sure, are still fresh in the memory of the reader. They were briefly these: A farmer, named Henry Birdsong, while sleeping in his chamber with one of his little sons, was fired upon, through one all, but a serious drawback to the Post Office
Department. The postage on all printed matter does not average more than ten cents per
pound, while the Department itself pays for by his own slave. The child was mortally and the father seriously wounded. The slaves, implicated in the affair, were condemned and executed for the offence. Since the occur-rence of this tragedy, Mr. Birdsong has exercised the utmost rigor with his servants. He had been regarded, as we learn, as a "hard remain, for some years, dependent on the Treasury. I doubt much whether a return to Treasury. I doubt much whether a return to the habit of requiring each servant on the plantation to report himself at the dwelling house at an early hour each night. On Thurs Congress, that will relieve the Treasury from the burden of the Post Office Department, and it is absurd enough to suggest, that the postage be raised on letters to five cents!

We have reason to believe that the letter of Observer was written after consultation with the letter and that both the letter and the consultation with the letter and the post-age was a consultation with the letter and the post-age was written after consultation with the letter of the first fellow who made his appearance. Shortly after dark, one of the servants called at the dwelling to obtain his master's shoes, for the purpose of blacking them. Upon making his appearance in the chamber, Mr. B. called him to account for discoming to the knowledge of the coroner of

> Convicted of the Murder of a Slave .- Thomas Motley has been convicted at Walterborough

> changes, to see the course of justise in these

CASE OF CAPTAIN GIBSON

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853. In the case of Capt. Gibson, of the schooner Flirt, I learn that the Dutch Government are willing to fulfill the verdict of the Javan court, which was annulled by the colonial authorities. Accordingly it is suggested that the Captain should receive his indemnity for detention, varying from eighty-three to one hundred thousand dellars take hack what there is left thousand dollars, take back what there is left of his property at Batavia, and say no more about it. On this basis the matter will be setabout it. On this basis the matter will be set-tled by the Dutch without any official corres

We are glad that the President is so spirited at last. Mr. Secretary Marcy was so cold When I told them those were special obligations to the forbearance of Capt.

LITERARY NOTICES

A MEMOIR of the late Rev. William Croswell, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston. By his Father. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, 11th st., Washington, D. C. The subject of this memoir was a man of eminent piety and usefulness in the Episcopal Church. His extensive correspondence and his poetry furnish ample materials for the octavo volume of 439 pages. It is the labor of a father, and is especially interesting to those who held relations of friendship and affection to Doctor Croswell. The verses are pious and graceful.
We copy the following translation of the Prison
Hymn of Mary, Queen of Scots, found among. his loose papers, dated Parsonage, New Haven,

My confidence Thou, O, loveliest Jesus, Deliver me now. In closest immurings, My flesh and my spirit cry out after thee I languish In anguish, And, bending the knee, Adore Thee, Implore Thee

READINGS FOR A MONTH, Preparatory to Confirme tion. By Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale-by R. Farnham, 11th street, Washington, D. C. 1 vol.,

This is beautifully printed, and is compiled from the writings of the great fathers of the Church and the writings of the English clergy. It is a very carefully prepared book, and cannot fail to be eminently useful, and we com-mend its study to all candidates for confirma-

THE HEAVENLY HOME; or, The Employments and

Enjoyments of Saints in Heaven. By the Rev. H Harbaugh, A. M. Second edition. Philadelphia Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by R. Farnham 11th street Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 365. The author is the Lutheran minister at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and the subject is one which cannot but attract and interest the Christian reader. His theme has been the subject of the pious labors of the great divines of England, and the writings of Baxter and Howe are among the familiar works of this age, and will command the attention of the pilgrims of earth in all time. This topic is inexhaustible,

and the pages of this writer will be best appreciated and read with most interest by those most familiar with all that has been written on e subject of a future life. It ought to be a theme of pleasurable conversation, and of joy-ful anticipation; and Paul gives it as a sign of grace "to look for the appearing of our Great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ; to all such, He will appear the second time, unto salvation."

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INFIDELITY: Its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies being the Prize Essay of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance. By the Rev. Thomas Pearson. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 620. New York : Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Rallantyne 7th street, Washington, D. C. This is a masterly work. It has been styled

"The book for the times." In it, we have a sort of a panorama of the modern battle-field of skepticism. There is no general scholar who will not find this book just what he needs to post him up on all subjects connected with the nfluence of German and French speculative philosophy, which is now exerting a powerful ence upon the politics of Europe. The great bugbear of the English nobility and clergy, just now, is the Red Republicanism of Germany." Kossuth, in a letter written to the chairman of the meeting recently held at Manchester, says: "The aristocracy of this country (England) have greater sympathy with the Plutocrasy of Russia than with the Republicans of France and Germany." And it is doubtless so. But the foundation "standeth sure." The clergy of the established Church of England and of the continent may justly fear for their sinecures and well-paid offices from any and every source which threatens them with reform; and Christianity suffers much from the character of those whose fortunes depend on the stability of church establishments. This mixing up of worldly interests with the integrity of the Bible is a chief source of the skepticism on the continent. The Bible and the priestagod are unhappily regarded as one, and, in the opinion of many, the abuses of the church are only to be abated by the repudiation of the Scriptures. Happily, it is not so in our country. Here, the well-being of society is felt to rest upon a belief of the Bible, and the maintenance of the institutions of the Christian religion-the sacred observance of the Lord's day, and the preaching of the gospel. Yet, even here, there is much of epticism—mostly imported, as we are glad believe. But, whether foreign or native, it exists; and it is a duty which all lovers of truth owe to society to be well advised of all its aspects and all its agencies, so that the wisest and safest and best means may be taken for the safety of our country. We are assailed by Catholicism on the one side, under the guidance of Jesuits, and by German and French | says: philosophy on the other; and we ought to be

able to meet both on their own grounds. In conclusion, we commend this work warn ly, and believe that no one can read it without being the wiser and the better for so doing.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF CASTNER HANAWAY POR TREASON. By James J. Robbins, of the Philadel-phia Bar. Philadelphia: King & Baird.

The attempt to introduce the law of Constructive Treason into this country, under the last Administration, and under the auspices of some of its leading members is not forgotten by our readers. It was a bold experiment of the supporters of Slavery, to test the extent of Northern submission to their exactions. The history of this transaction is fully given in this report of Mr. Robbins, constituting a volume of 275 pages. It will prove a curious document

HOUSEHOLD WORDS: A Journal conducted by Chas. Dickens, New York: Republished by McElrath & Barker. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue,

Our readers generally are acquainted with the character of this work, all of whose articles are original. It is now published in monthly numbers, at 25 cents a number, or \$2 a year, for two volumes, containing over 1,200 pages. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. November, 1853. Bos

ton : Crosby & Nichols. This Unitarian Review is a very fair, able. and liberal quarterly. While earnestly maintaining its own side of the argument in The-

ology, it is accustomed to treat opponents can-didly and kindly. We observe in this number a long review of the new work from the pen of Dr. Edward Beecher, entitled "The Conflict Ages," in which the author is highly commended for his catholic spirit and great ability, while an attempt is made to turn his supposed concessions in relation to the embarra thodoxy, against the system itself.

MENOIR OF THE LIPE OF THE RT. HOS. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. By Thomas Moore. Vols. 2. Redfield, New York. For sale by Taylor & faury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. Moore has given in these volumes a very en-

ertaining account of a wit, orator, and drama-

other great men, Sheridan did not win much distinction as a scholar. He was careless and without application, just industrious enough to protect himself from disgrace. His teachers knew, by his occasional efforts, that he pos- ginia, for example, is entitled to, the whole sessed latent powers, but there was no method or routine about him. His wit and good na-ture made him a favorite with all, both scholars and schoolmasters.

THE WORKS OF JOSEPH ADDISON, including the whole contents of Bishop Hurd's edition, with Letwhole contents of Bishop Hurd's edition, with Let-ters and other pieces not found in any previous col-lection; and Macaulay's Essay on his Life and Works. Edited with critical and explanatory Notes. By George W. Greene. In five volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

The title-page, which we give at length, describes the characteristic features of this beau-tiful edition of Addison. The five volumes, of which the first has been published, will contain all of the writings of this eminent author inclusive of his contributions to the "Tattler,"
"Guardian," and "Spectator." The American publisher announces that "the other parts of these celebrated works—namely, the papers of Steele, Swift, Pope, and Tickell, &c.—will be given separately, in two additional volumes, uniform with this edition of Addison, thus forming a complete edition of the most remarkable essays in the English language." The form selected for the publication is very convenient, and the typographical execution of the

work is perfectly agreeable to the eye.

We are much pleased at the republication of these English classics, in such a form as to make them accessible to the masses of American readers. Their careful study would serve to correct the vices of exaggeration, false metaphor, and bombast, characteristic of so many writers in these days.

MEMOIR OF THE LIPE AND CHARACTER OF THE RT HON. EDMUND BURKE. With specimens of his Poetry and Letters. By James Prior, Esq. Vols. 2. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale as

Mr. Prior writes with a profound admiration of the subject of his sketch, whom he regards as did many of his cotemporaries, as an oracle Mr. Burke was one of the great men of his age. with a brilliant genius, but not equal to all things. He was a better orator than philosopher, and his powers of declamation and invective exceeded his statesmanship. We have never been able to see the justice of his estimate of the French Revolution. But his biog raphy is full of interest, for he was a man whose life was associated with the greates events of the last century.

> For the National Era. THE INDIAN SUMMER. BY LUCY LARCOM.

'Tis the time When the chime the seasons' choral band is ringing out Smoky brightness fills the air, For the light winds everywhere full of flowery embers swing about Thrre is sweetness that oppresses As a tender parting blesses.
There's a softened glow of beauty, As when Love is wreathing Duty. There are melodies that seem eaving past and future into one mild dream

Comes the year, or with weeping and distress, as mortals do; But, to guide her way to it, All the trees have torches lit. Blazing red the maples shine, the woodlands thro Gay witch-hazels, in the river, Watch their golden tapers quiver Flickering burn the birches yellow, With the oak and walnut mellow. Dark, sad pines stand breathless by, rners sole, and mourning that they cannot die

Through the trees Tolls the breeze; Folls, then rings a merry peal, and tolls again. Dead leaves, shaken by the sound, Slowly float and drop around. ry so can wake and silence thoughts of pain Dead leaves lie upon earth's bosom, Side by side with many a blossom-Gentians, fringed with azure glory; Sky flakes, dropped on meadows hoary Asters, thick and bright as sparks truck by angel oarsmen from their starry barks

Oh! to die niles behind the Indian Summer's hazy veil! Thus to glorify decay, Going in life's best array nto groves where death is a forgotten tale. Falls a sorrow on the spirit? Heavenly hopes are springing near it; Earth, a happy child, rejoices Singing with low angel-voices.

there's a Crown behind thy rays, O setting Sun THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER REJOICING The National Intelligencer, which is much looked up to as the representative of Conservative Whigism, rejoices at the result of the election in New York, chiefly because the Hards, the peculiar friends of Southern rights, (that is, Slavery,) have defeated the Softs, the enemies of Southern rights. Correcting a misapprehension into which the Union has fallen, it

When such autumn days are done,

reference to what the Union denominates 'a triumph of Sewardism,' but, as the Union well knew, and our language plainly indicated, to the triumph of the Compromise or Conserva-tive Democrats over their Free Soil adversaries. tive Democrats over their Free Soil adversaries. Simply as a Democratic quarrel, we cared little which wing triumphed or which was beaten. It was the triumph of the friends of the South and the Union that we rejoiced at—not that the adherents of the Administration were vanquished. It was as a demonstration of the sound and correct feelings in that great State, as regards Southern rights and the Union, that we rejoiced at the triumph of the Hards, especially when that triumph at the same time placed the Whigs in power."

It will be observed that the triumph of the

It will be observed that the triumph of the Hards is the chief cause of its rejoicing; that the Whige are placed in power is an incidental source of gratification. Is there any reason why Southern Whigs and Democrats, with Northern Hards and Northern Conservative Whigs, should not constitute one harmonious Party? They are, for the most part, cordially agreed as to Slavery, Intervention, Progress, opolies, &c. Why should men so sympa thetic in feeling and opinion, be divided by old

party names? To the Editor of the National Era:

We are often told that the North does not understand the nature of the "peculiar institution;" and, in some respects, this is true. It is generally known that slave property is represented in Congress—that five slaves are equal to three free persons. But the question is, How is this political power distributed? Is it available to the slaveholders exclusively; or do the non-slaveholders of the South participate in its advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they might turn it to their own interest, and abolish the cursed institution altogether; that is to say, if they themselves are not in nearly as abject a condition as the slaves. But many are of opinion that the slave representation is for the henefit of the slaveholder alone—that he has votes in proportion to the number of slaves he possesses.

If you will enlighten us upon this subject, you will confer a favor.

Ignorus.

The provision of the Constitution is, that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportion— How is this political power distributed? In it amporting to the pulse of the South participate in advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is to exist the target of the South participate in the advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is to exist the target of the South participate in the advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is advantages? If they do, I should think, as they are the majority, they majet turn it is the majority of the people the majority, they majet turn it is the majority of the people turn in t

tist, whose fame is world wide. Like many dians not taxed,) and three-fifths of all other A FREE FIGHT.—The "Hards" of Washing- ing, at this season, helps to keep up the mar-

prejudices and habits are as adverse to eman-cipation as those of the slaveholders. Although they have no personal interest in maintaining the system, they are trained to believe otherwise: they are trained to believe that Slavery ministers to the wealth and prosperity of the State, and that the emancipation of the slaves would de-grade them, injure directly their interests, and endanger their lives. Besides, the slaveholders, being generally the landholders and capitalists, monopolize the political power of the State. They have social position, unity of interest and purpose, the wealth, the intelligence, and the control of the press; so that they wield, at their own will, and for their own interests, the entire representative power of the South.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

New York, Nov. 15 .- Judge Curtis, of the U. S. Cirouit Court, instructed the jury in his charge to-day, that the law of Congress forbidding flogging in the navy and commercial marine, prohibits only flogging by the cats, and in no other way.

This is a telegraphic despatch, and may not

tell the truth. If it does, Judge Curtis has made a new law; Congress never passed any law like it. Mr. Hale labored for years to bring about the entire abolition of flogging in the navy, and he was opposed by the mass of

the conservatives in both Houses.

It was the practice of flogging, not the subject of the "cat-o-nine-tails," that occupied the attention of Congress. Mr. Badger would not have expended so much satire and logic against the motion of Hale, if he had dreamed that all it meant was, to substitute flogging with a belaying-pin, rope's end, or cow-hide, for the

If Congress should pass an act prohibiting capital punishment, we suppose Judge Curtis would instruct the jury that it prohibited the

The indictment of Deputy Marshal Wynkoop, for his attempt upon the life of Bill, a fugitive from slavery, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, will present for adjudication this question: What amount of brutality may a United States officer practice in the recapture of a fugitive? It is desirable that this point be settled. states officer practice in the receptair of a just tive? It is desirable that this point be settled. If the life of a fugitive is of no value, the fact should be known. If, on the contrary, it has a price, let it be established. Let us know what the rights of the slave are, if he has any, and also the rights of the community, and the dic-tates of humanity and justice, if these things have not become obsolete. It would seem, hownave not become obsolete. It would seem, how-ever, that they were regarded as obsolete at Wilkesbarre, when Bill's pursuers were firing at him, and the people of the place were look-ing on, like pitiful cravens, never lifting a fin-ger, while a man was shot down before their eyes.—N Y. Tribune.

We presume Judge Grier is of opinion that no more force was used than was necessary and legitimate. Is not the Tribune afraid of an indictment for intimating a contrary opinion? By the way, we understand that Mr. Gildersleeve, the "Abolitionist," who was so courteously alluded to by the urbane Judge, not having a proper respect for high station, has addressed him a letter, which that exalted functionary doubtless considers highly impertinent. The presumptuous individual has gone so far as to publish an affidavit from Mr. Butler, of Wilkesbarre, made before Justice Burrows, of that place, deposing that "he saw Judge Grier two years ago, at Washington, and that he (Grier) said he would hang Gildersleeve if he could ever get hold of him." Mr. Gildersleeve fancies that this affidavit may enable the public to see that the Judge is not exactly what he ought to be, not dreaming that it will be accepted as an evidence of the stern and sublime sense of justice which should ever illustrate the Supreme Bench!

We have since seen Mr. Gildersleeve's letter, and will publish it in our next.

THE WEAKNESS PRODUCED BY SLAVERY .-A correspondent laughs at the clamor raised by the Union about the alleged intention of Great Britain to Africanize Cuba. The abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, by transforming the natural foes of England into its fast friends, has given her a decided advantage over this country, which embraces within its borders some three millions of natural enemies. The chivalry, he says, must understand this, and this is why we have submitted to England in the controversies about Oregon, the Canada Rebellion, the Northeastern boundary question, and the Fisheries: it was a sense of our own weakness. produced by Slavery, that made our Govern-

ment so yielding. Mr. Marcy's Letter.—Another correspondent quotes the following extract from Mr. Marcy's letter: "His (the Austrian Consul's) agency in that affair (the kidnapping of Kozsta at Smyrna) Southern Whigs and Democrats would view the result of the election in New York, had no course implied a consciousness on his part that course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible." Our correspondent wishes the Secretary to say, whether this remark is applicable at home as well as abroad? If it be so, then he asks: "What are we to think respecting the almost uniformly false pretences and clandestine measures of slave hunters, in making arrests of alleged fugitives? The Secretary having said that the act of outlawry against Kozsta by the Austrian Emperor absolved him from all allegiance, our correspondent also is desirous of knowing whether the outlawry of a slave, as we see sometimes proclaimed in Southern newspapers, absolves him from all allegiance to his master?

Our correspondent seems to have overlooked the fact, that the Truths of the Democracy, represented by such men as Messrs. Marcy and Cushing, are precisely skin deep-or rather go no further below the surface than the pigment, which determines the complexion of a man's

C. G. ATHERTON, who signalized himself when a member of the House of Representa tives, by procuring the passage of what is known in history as the "Atherton gag," died of paralysis at Manchester, N. H., on the 15th

LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI -It is stated that there is in the new Legislature of Mississippi, a Secession or State Rights Democratic majority of twenty-five, which will prevent the

A FREE FIGHT.—The "Hards" of Washington got up a meeting in this city on the evening of the 14th, to rejoice over the triumph of
the States, notofslaveholders or any particular class.
In determining how many representatives Virginia, for example, is entitled to, the whole
number of free persons and three-fifths of her
slaves, constitute the basis of calculation.

It is true, as Ignotus says, that the majority
of the voting population of the South are composed of non-slaveholders, and they have the
power to abolish Slavery; but their views and
prejudices and habits are as adverse to emancipation as those of the slaveholders. Although

A FREE FIGHT.—The "Hards" of Washington got up a meeting in this city on the evening of the 14th, to rejoice over the triumph of
their brethren in New York. The "Softs"
are aloued in with "the brethren," and the result was, a conflict of opinion and voices, terminating at last in a free fight, which was suddenly stopped by turning off the gas; whereupon the excited patriots bolted for the door.

To "FUZZY GUZZY."

BY THE GREEN SUN-BONNET.

Who art thou, pray, that dost so oddly choose

Who art thou, pray, that dost so oddly choose To complinent a literary woman In dainty rhyme, and spoil it at the close

With such a super-rowdyish sognomen! re, from that name, she'll picture thee a clow In drawing-rooms a boorish interloper;

The slouching boots, and hat without a crown—
A whiskered, frowsle-headed, smoking toper! this, I know, would wrong thee; for I've read ne droppings of thy harp, that seemed disov Their signature with blushes—may have shed A tear, perchance, above their sad intoning

And marvelled how a soul, to seeming, filled With the divine "afflatus" of Immortals,
And worshipping true Beauty, should have willed
To blazon such uncouthness o'er its portals.
And so I do beseech thee, if thou carest For love, or fame, or honor of belles-lettres,

To drop the vile incognito thou bearest, And, with thy winter garments, don a better CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. LONDON. Nov. 4, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

The dice-box has again been shaken more vehemently than before, but the die has not yet been definitely cast. There is still a possithere should have been bility of peace, even if there should have been a stroke of war; for it is believed that a last attempt at reconciling difficulties has been made by the Austrian Minister, de Bruck, at constantinople, that the four Powers agree on the terms, that Russia has been sounded nd assents to them, and that the Sultan has of ar receded from his hostile determination as o detach a Tartar to Omar Pasha to delay proceedings for a few days, in order to asectain if the trial by battle can be avoided. this be the true state of the case, there is yet a hope at the bottom of the evil-filled Pandora's box thrown by the Czar into the Turkish En

It is, however, stated that on the 27th, Oma Pasha had crossed the Danube in great force from Widdin, taking the Islands half way, and advanced upon Kalofat, in Wallachia, which taking of human life only by hanging, but not in any other way! ting their army further in the interior, and fortifying the position with ramparts and trenches. This looks like defensive operations manating from a sense of weakness, and it is not improbable might tempt the incensed Turk to precipitate an attack, in the expectation of erwhelming the enemy before his resources could be brought up. On the commission or omission of this aggression, much of the imme-diate issue seems to depend; and the political world are consequently all agape for the next electric shock from the Danube. The passage the river itself must be considered as an act of conscious strength; and if the Czar was wavering in his rapacious and lawless course before, in the face of universal condemnation, the firm and bold posture of the nation he vengive his conscience another prick, and make him more ready to retrace his ambitious steps. The belief in London at the last moment that there is much danger of a battle having been fought at Krajowa, whither Gen. Gourts-chakoff had hastened from Bucharest, and re-inforced the corps nearer the Danube with

> General Baraguay d'Hilliers, rather a fighting than a negotiating character, has been shoot with grace through the delightful green. sent from France as Ambassador to Constanti-nople, and it is said that England will also despatch a warrior thither—the diplomatists re-tiring temporarily, to make room for the military, and try if the sword is more persuasive

than the pen, especially as the latter must be trammelled by antecedents.

The Persian Ambassador has been suddenly recalled from the British court. The public is in utter darkness as to the bent of Persian policy, yet, if it comes to blows, the line adopted by that State might weigh with importance in the scale.

There is a broad moral effect being wrought by the continuance of ever-varying news, af-fording matter for serious interest to the national mind of France, also steadied by the safety, however, acquired and maintained after a period of anarchy. It was M. Niebuhr (we believe) who said to Count Deserre, "Few things would have a more salutary effect upon the French nation, than a return to a very careful study of philology and antiquity. It would contribute to steady the people, and make them honor history; and therefore, to consider themselves more as but one link in

the great chain of nations." "Yes," replied the Count, "it would somewhat lead off their minds from eternal schemes, and would induce them not to seek everything in futurity." It seems to us that the present course of discipline is producing the same desirable change, even more effectually than pottering nto philological contradictions and antiquarian

Every week in these precarious times produces something in the home as well as foreign aspects of things, to "give us pause"—always something to talk of, generally something to think of. Now, for example, we have to talk of a considerable importation of gold and a few days of fine seasonable weather in the suicidal month of November, which have helped farmers on favorable soils to sow their winter wheat seed, and raised the funds, in spite of the ups and downs of the Eastern rumors. We have to talk of the close of the Dublin Exhibition, having nearly squared its expenses with its receipts, made Mr. Roney a knight, and accumulated the honors of a royal visit and a grand public banquet on Mr. Dargan. We have to alk of the manifest increase of bankruptcies, ndicating the troubles which must ensue from the enormous increase of price on the great necessaries of life. Observe that this rise in the price of provisions, and generally, in an undercurrent, of almost every article of consumption, is as much the result of great monopolies and speculations, as of scarcity in supplies; and hence we have to think of the strikes, which are (as we foretold on their earliest manifestaare (as we foretold on their earliest manifestation) gathering as fast as possible to the condition of Communism, and to the worst war that
can be waged in a commercial country like
England, or indeed in any country. There can
be no question that the Communist doctrines
have been gaining ground for a considerable
time throughout the mechanical population, and
it is without strong grounds that the movers of
the springs and leaders aim at ulterior objects,
which it would be imprudent as yet to make
known. Some 70,000 able-bodied men, out of
work and starving, would be a fearful nucleus. work and starving, would be a fearful nucleus, were prices to continue above the medium reach of wages; and there is small prospect of

any other result.

Serious riot and bloodshed at Wigan among the colliers, mob disturbances at Preston, Manchester, Blackburn, and other places, all tend to create an uneasy sensation; but as yet it is felt that the arm of the law is strong enough to put down these most injurious combinations, and in several cases there are indications of a disseverance from the Committees and Unions, and a return to honest labor. Well were it for

and a return to honest labor. Well were it for all, if the plausible rogues and noisy orators, who urge on the mischief and fatten on the dupes they mislead, were utterly forsaken by their deluded followers!

We have to think, also, of the cholera, to which pestilence ninety-six inhabitants of the metropolis fell victims, according to the last week's returns. The malady has occurred in every quarter between Hammersmith and Whitechapel.

P. S. With received to the all important corn.

still greater rise.
On these bases, there is a world of business

money are at issue on events, from week to week, and day to day. MINOR NEWS. The poor Peace Society's exhibition at Edin

burgh was as preposterous, with respect to time, as it would be for a gent., in a coffee-house which was on fire, to call for a glass of iced water, or a cream. The flame of war bursting out like a fiery sun in the East, and bursting out like a fiery sun in the East, and only emothered by a thin covering throughout Europe, rendered most absurdly ludicrous the inflated preaching of arbitration to settle all national disputes. And we may note, by the way, that the idle scheme has not even the novelty of folly and the delights of declamation to recommend it; for, so long ago as 1809, a prospectus was published in the Monthly Magazine, and some steps adopted towards the formation of "A Society for the Abolition and Prevention of War." The projector painted War as next in turpitude to the Slave Trade, and invoked the world to extirpate both, and

Sine militis usu,

Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.

The subscriptions, however, did not come in and the project dropped for nearly forty years, to be revived in our day by Sturge, Bright, Cobden, & Co.

There is a whisper abroad, or rather in the closer circles of London, (where whispers in general speedily swell into public rumor.) that the Queen Victoria has intimated her desire to invite the French Empress to visit the English Court carly in the ensuing year. We cannot vouch for the truth of this on dit, but heard it from a likely quarter; and if it be a politic object to cement the entente cordiale between the countries, more firmly than ever, it is certain that a better measure could hardly be adopted.

The musical season is beginning in London, and coming events cast their shadows, or not-coming events their eidolons, before, as usual, and as the case of entity or non-entity may be. But among the most promising prospects is that of the return of Jenny Lind—for the sake of decorum now we ought to say Mistress or Madame Goldschmidt—to the stage of her Majesty's Theatre. The management of the Majesty's Theatre. The management of the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has, it is stated, lost £15,000 by the last year, powerfully supported as it was by pre-eminent musical talent; and, without some great popular effort, success anywhere appears to be more than problematical. atical. Under these circumstances, Benedict has proceeded to the continent to stand sponsor Jenny's baby, and, as he is a great favorite with her, to use the opportunity to persuade her, if possible, to revisit England, and sing in two operas which he has composed expressly for her. Thus, perhaps, the baby may turn out a mutual guaranty, and the charming songstress again float us in elysian dreams of concord and

We have been sensibly struck, on this of the water, by the first sheet of a tiny-look-ing periodical, called The Little Pilgrim, and edited by your American Grace Greenwood alias * * * * * * who made hersel many admirers by her talents, and many friends by her conduct, while sojourning among us and our literary circles, during a recent visit. The little publication of Pennsylvania appears so natural, so pleasing, so instructive, so sweetly written, that we are in 10,000 men; whilst on the other hand, Omar Pasha is stated to have proclaimed that he would drive the Muscovite invaders from the Principalities, and had advanced for that purpose of improving the rising youthful generation in the States, its benefits will be extended to Eng-

> The Earl of Carlisle has no been so fortunate in his Eastern as in his American tour. On his route homeward from the former, he has been seized with the small-pox, but has recovered, and only suffers from the temporary toppage.

Richburg, New York, October 9, 1853 .- The signs of the times seem to indicate progress in the great principles of "Human Rights;" the old shackles of party, that have so long blinded and bound the masses, are falling off. Pre-vious to the Presidential election of 1852, there vious to the Presidential election of 1852, there never had been but two Anti-Slavery votes polled in this township, (Wirt;) at that election, there were 12 votes polled for the electors for Hale and Julian. At the State election, now ust passed, there were 58 votes for the Free Democratic nominees, and much of this change must be attributed to the influence of the Era,

in its extensive circulation; and long may it wave o'er the land of the free, as well as the We take pleasure in inserting the follow-

ing.-Ed. Era. WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 14, 1853. DEAR SIR: Mr. William Henry Hurlbut, ormerly of Charleston, South Carolina, and now of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the author of the brilliant letters from Cuba, in your paper, has prepared a Lyceum lecture on the same subject, (embodying his views on the con-dition and destiny of the island,) which lecture

he is now prepared to deliver before such Ly-ceums as may desire it. Very cordially, yours, T. W. HIGGINSON.

THE BANNER COUNTY. Our friends in this county have reason to be proud of the noble position which their ef-forts have secured for the county of their adop-tion. It is conceded by every person well in-formed as to our past and present condition, that we have made more progress than any other county in the State. Intemperance has been banished from the county, and consequently horse thieves and counterfeiters have been compelled to find some other place of resort. Thus, as people put away the wine cup, they look to the library and the newspaper, and now we have as an intelligent a popula-tion, take the county through, as can be found in the nation.

These facts will prepare our friends abroad

to understand how it comes, that "Little Pot-ter" is the first county in the State, to plant itself on the side of Free Democracy, in opposi tion to the "spoils" of party.

We have more than doubled our Free Soil vote for Canal Commissioner since last year, and given the Maine Law a majority of 88. This, it is conceded, entitles us to the banner and is attracting the attention of friends and

foes.—People's Journal. And that journal deserves credit for a large share of these results.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 -The President's Message is all cut and dried, and will be a strong paper. Its leading points have already been foreshadowed through various presses, but it is nevertheless expected that it will pro-duce an immense sensation throughout the country, and completely drown the clamor of the opposition which, in some of the States, has succeeded in effecting an organization.

The Message will be a hard paper throughout—strong on the Compromise, strong on the Sandwich Islands, strong on Mexico, stronger on Cuba, and clearly in favor of extending the area of freedom in the aggregate.

The Administration have no objection to re-

Judge in Pennsylvania, at the foots up as follows: Knox, Democrat -Budd, Whig -Brown, Native -Stephenson, Free Dem.

281,395 VOTE IN 1852. President 199,534 179,743 151.599 8,800 1,148

GEORGIA.—The vote for Governor in Geo ria, at the late election, was as follows: Johnson, Democrat Jenkins, Whig Tetal . 94,766 The majority for General Pierce, last year

er all competitors, was 8,000. MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Common ealth states the composition of the Legislaure of Massachusetts, as follows:

Senate.-11 Whigs, 9 Democrats, 7 Free emocrats, with 20 vacancies. House .- 149 Whigs, 91 Free Democrate,

with 184 vacancies. As there are 184 Representatives to be cho-

n, the Commonwealth has no doubt that the Coalitionists can carry the majority by proper exertions; but not, if they stay at home to study Caleb Cushing's Letter.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: There is an inaccuracy in all the political classifications of the next Legislature, which I have seen published. Two Independent or True Democrats are classed umong the Hards, and but two from this living growing party are said to be elected to the Assembly. The facts are, that

Benjamin Joy, of Tompkins,

James M. Munro, of Onondaga,

Geo. W. Sterling, of Dutchess, and

John B. Howell, of Ulster,

are all Free or Independent Democrats, men who have wholly abjured the platforms of the old and effete parties. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

d and effete parties.

From some acquaintance in other counties, believe it will be found that other Assembly. on elect are rightfully classed with the old arties, only because they have formerly acted ith them. But they are now committed fully blabor and vote for the overthrow of our nato labor and vote for the overthrow of our tion's great scourges, Slavery and Rum.

At all events, freedom has four men in the Legislature, of whom no party need be asham
O. M.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Reported Flight of the Emperor .- A friend has placed at our disposal a letter from Mr. Parker, Secretary of the United States Lega-tion at Canton, of which the following is a

py:
"I have what I am assured is contained in a rivate letter from Pekin, that Heen Fung, the present Emperor, on the 2d of August, fled to Behul, in Tartary, and that Prince Wei Chin, ifth brother of Taou Kwang, was left in charge of the Empire, and that the insurgent troops were within six days of Pekin at that date.

"This news bears marks of probability, and the source of my information is as reliable as any we can ordinarily get in China.

"In speaking with the British Consul this evening, he informed me that he heard the same news two or three days since, which corsponds with the time my informant states the ntelligence reached this city.

"Mr. Robertson seemed to receive the intel-

ligence with some doubt. I can only say that I think it very likely to prove true, and that Prince Wei Chin is the man of all others who would be most likely to be called upon to take the reins of Government.

"He is the man who is said to have written

Taou Kwang's answer to the President's letter, Dr. Parker's letter is dated at "10 minutes to 12 o'clock," on the 3d of September, and was addressed to a member of the branch house of a large mercantile firm in New York, in response to a note despatched to him at half past 10 the same night.

MARRIAGE.

Married on the 9th instant, at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., by Rev. Caleb B. Elsworth, Gen. JOSEPH A. NORTHROP, of Lowville, Lewis Co., and Mrs. Dr. Houghton, of the former place.

PREMIUM OF TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS. DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.

This newspaper has now been in existence only four months, and has already quite a considerable circulation. We have spared no cost to make it, as to size, typography, and paper, the first German pa per in the country. As to its literary merits, we have eccived substantial proofs of approval, from Maine to Texas. We have no agents for whose acts we are responsible, but any person can act as a voluntary agent, and he will find that our terms are sufficiently

liberal to reward his trouble.

We now offer the following additional inducements 1. Any person sending us 10 subscribers and \$15, vill receive as a premium any one of the following

Kohlrauschi's History of Germany; Life and Writings of Cassius M. Clay; McCartney's United States; or

The National Era for one year. 2. Any person sending us 25 subscribers and \$37.50 will receive— Gibbon's Rome, 6 volumes, price \$3; or Hume's England, 6 volumes, price \$3.

3. Any person sending us 50 subscribers, and \$75 Schiller's Works, (German.) price \$7; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, price \$7; Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, price \$7; or Josephus, (German or English,) price \$7.

4. Any person sending us 100 subscribers and \$150 rill receive-Goethe's Works, (German,) price \$14; Shakspeare's Works, London edition, 6 vol

ound in red morocco, price \$14;
Pictorial History of England, 4 volumes, imperial, rice \$14; or Hildreth's History of the United States, 6 volume

nce \$14.

5. Any person sending us 150 subscribers and \$225. vil receive—
Life and Writings of Washington, by Sparks, 12 olumes octavo, half calf, price \$24.

The books can be sent by Adams & Co.'s Exoress, or, if preferred, the price of the books will be transmitted in cash.
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Persons who procure a club of three, five, or
ten subscribers, at two dollars each, may remit to us at the above rates, retaining the balance as a remuneration for their trouble.

Single copies of the Era may be had of J. T. Bates, newspaper and periodical dealer, near the Exchange, and of W. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who has been a working member of the Liberty and Free Democratic parties the last ten years, who has considerable ability as a writer, desires a situation as Editor of a Free Democratic paper. Good references and testimonials given. Address E., Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio. Nov. 24.

LAYS OF QUAKERDOM.

THE publication of a series of new Poems, under this title, will commence in the December number of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

These Poems are intended to commemorate the heroism of the "Early Quakers," and are from a penthoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and History of that People.

The first will be "The Execution of Mary Dyer," at Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued but Agents and Periodical Denlers should send in their orders early, to insure a supply.

[] Orders to S. HUESTON, Knickerbocker Office, Nassau street, New York.

Nov. 10—3t

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Off. 13—7t 2017 Fulton street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED,

of a young man named LEDYARD G. ROBBINS,
aged 28 years, a Barber, not vory dark colored,
with brown hair, five feet six or seven inches high, of
an active temperament, and usually dressed in the
most approved style. He was last heard from at Providence, R. I., in May last. Those knowing the where
abouts of said Robbins will confer a favor mon his dence, R. I., in May last. Those knowing the whore-bouts of said Robbins will confer a favor upon his listressed mother, by informing Mrs. JANE OLBEY, North Brookfield, Madison county, New York. Editors will please copy. Nov. 17.

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9. Branch of the Gutta Percha Tree.

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agton, D. C.

11. Dr. Watson's Electric Light.
12. Plan of a Barn, with Manure Cellar.
13. Branch of the Gooseberry.
14. National Exhibition of Horses, Springfield,

aesachusetts. 15. Octagon Barn. 16. Sheep Dipping Apparatus, at the Crystal Pal-17. The Short Horn, splendid engraving, covering

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ral discount to the trade. THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE. Inventors and others, desiring to obtain Letters Patent for inventions are requested to communicate directly with the editor of the People's Journal, by directly with the editor of the People's Journal, by whom all the necessary documents are prepared, with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. Patont business of every description promptly attended to. Persons wishing for information relative to Patents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned, without charge, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent can be arranged by lotter, just as well as if the party were present. All consultations and business strictly confidential. Patents promptly secured in England, France, and other foreign countries. For Patents in the United States, a small model of the invention is always necessary.

ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor of the Peeple's Journal, Patent Agent, &c.,
No. 86 Nassau street, New York.

Nov. 17-2t HONEY BEE FEED.

A NY person who will send his address, and one A dollar in an envelope, post paid, to E. JORDAN, Newbury, Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in return, a paper informing him—lat, how to make four qualities of feed for bees, costing from 3 to 6 cents per lb., from which good honey is produced; 2d, giving information how to use the feed with any common hive, with drawers; 3d, giving information how to prevent fighting and robbing while in the process of feeding. Knowing that multitudes are desirous to obtain the above information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked, no apology is needed for this notice. Please send a gold dollar, or a current bill on some New England bank, when possible.

Nov. 17.

E. JORDAN. HONEY BEE FEED.

A FORTUNE FOR EVERYBODY. THE subscriber will, on the receipt of one dollar, post paid, send printed instructions in upwards of fifty kinds of business. They embrace so many different methods for making money, that none can fail to be suited, and any person cannot fail to make from \$5 to \$10 per day. Unlike those who shroud in mystery the means by which they have arrived at independence. I have in these instructions thrown open the accumulated stores of my information, for the sole benefit of the enterprising portion of the community.

H. BISHOP. Nov. 17.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, D.C., in Prince George's county, Md. It contains 1781 acres, more than 30 of which is a fine alluvial meadow, producing a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which unated the sale of than 30 of which is a fine alluvial meadow, preducing a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay solls in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$30 per ton. About four acres of the place is a marsh, covered with several feut in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which, properly composted, is a source from which the upland may be onriched at a reasonable cost. About \$60 acres of the farm is woodland—growth principally oak and chestnut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and affords many beautiful sites for building. There are many springs of excellent water on the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of the greater part of the upland is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some places, clay predominating. About 75 acres could be divided into small gardoning farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable land to each. There is an orehard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing. There is an orehard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing. There is an orehard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price, \$50 per aere. Terms—one-third cash; a long credit for the residue, if desired; or, it would be exchanged for real water in the city of Washington. Address

MEENTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN

BR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

It is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe, I could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. THEY RELIEVED because of four rooms, with a frame addition of three rooms, a meat-house of sun-dried brick, a log kitchen separate from the dwelling, a corn-house, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is a stream of water running through the place, and fall for a small mill. Price

the Basic Months (additional to a Basic Country of the Basic Country of

dito.
The New Steamship "Golden Age."
The "Savannah," first ocean steamer.
Elastic Pad, for Penmen. 38. Kendrick's Improved Fire Grate.
39. American Yacht Sylvie.
40. Kentucky Agricultural Fair, Louisville.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALEB CUSHING AND THE DEMOCRACY. Mr. Cushing's edict to the Democracy of Massachusetts was not received so graciously as he anticipated. The Democratic Central Committee of Essex, Mass., issued a counter manifesto to the party in that county, of which the following is an extract:

A COUNTERBLAST FOR MR. CUSHING. A COUNTERBLAST FOR MR. CUSHING.

The Washington Union is publishing articles from the newspapers concerning Mr. Cushing's letter, but there are some things which it seems to have overlooked, we dare say through sheer inadvertence—for the Union is not very exact. We had supposed, until within a day or two, that the publication of that letter was so manifest an indiscretion, that Mr. Cushing's friends had concluded, in the words of the old adage, that the less was said about it the better; but it seems that it is not so. As, therefore, the fisshion has been set at Washington to publish the comments on the letter, we shall supply a very remarkable omission of the Union.

Mr. Cushing is from Essex county, in Mas-

Union.

Mr. Cushing is from Essex county, in Massachusetts. Here in New York the Democrats laugh at his letter, in Essex county they are indignant at it. Its vulgar and violent tone here awakens contempt; at home; where Mr. Cushing is better known, the contempt has a considerable mixture of wrath. The Democratic committee of Essex county has issued the following address, puffing back Mr. Cushing's edict:

"Brother Democrats: Upon us has devolved the duty of addressing you in the present exi-gency of public affairs. As most of you are probably aware, a letter, under the signature of the Attorney General of the United States, has been made public, having for its evident purpose the defeat of the Democracy of Massapurpose the defeat of the Democracy of Massachusetts in their present struggle for constitutional right. This, he asserts has been done with the full knowledge and concurrence of the President and his Cabinet.

"'In our judgments,' the Attorney General, in taking this step, has 'done worse than to commit a fatal error.' He has 'abandoned a principle which is fundamental' to Democracy. To give countenance and rower (as he

cy. To give countenance and power (as he does) to persons engaged avowedly in the persistent agitation and support? of Federalism in its most naked form, is 'hostile in the highest degree to the determined policy' of the Democracy of the period

racy of the nation.

"From the very outset, 'the great principle of the constitutional rights of the States has been fastened to the thoughts' of the Democracy of the nation, 'as the corner-stone of this Union,' and the foundation principle of the Democratic platform. Our constitutional and personal rights are as dear to us as are those of other States of the [Inion por will product.] of other States of the Union, nor will we quiet-ly surrender them. The edict of Caleb Cush ing, in our opinion, is a shameless attempt to violate that principle, and an impertinent in-terference with the local affairs of Massachu-setts, which we cannot and will not submit to! entertain immovable convictions on this point, as the only ones consistent with personal honor and the success of the Democratic party, that we will submit to no dictation, come from what source it may. If there be one purpose more fixed than another in our mind, it is that the 'dangerous element' of centralization of power by the General Government, through interference with the local affairs of our State, 'under whatever guise it may present itself, shall be crusked out—so far as we are concernded.' ed.' This the Democracy of Massachusetts have always declared, 'at all times and in all places, when they have had occasion to speak

on the subject.'
"While we do not assume to judge the hearts of our public servants, we only need overt acts to show where they are, in order that the settled purpose of the Democracy of Masnot only to conduct and control their own affairs, but to resist unwarrantable iterference therewith, shall be unequivocally

Brother Democrats! as your duly appoint ed agents we speak in your name and behalf.
'Have we an autocrat among us?' Have we submitted to dictation from any source? And shall we submit to it now? Out upon the brazen faced impudence that would so utterly pervert the sacred principle of Democracy to further the petty intrigues and supposed personal interests of a renegade to his principles, his country, and his God!"

EDMUND BURKE, AND THE NOMINATION OF

Edmund Burke, owing, we presume, to some personal grievance, has become dissatisfied with the Administration of Gen. Pierce, and may be considered among its opponents. But for this, the country would hardly have been favored with the following disclosure of the means used to bring about the nomination of Gen. Pierce. That event was hailed by the Democratic party as unexpected and unpremeditated: politicians wished the People to regard it as Providential-something not effected by human wisdom. The idea of a providential nomination in such an assemblage of calculating politicians as the Baltimore Convention was simply ludicrous, and we said at the time that the nom nation of Gen. Pierce had all been predetermined and preconcerted. Mr. Burke's testimony shows that we were not mistaken. There is a minuteness and naturalness about it, which leave no room for doubt, so far as the main statements are concerned. Apart from the intrinsic interest of this disclosure, it must prove highly instructive, as showing the tricks of politicians, the manner in which public opinion is manufactured, the devices by which Conven-

tions and Parties are led by the nose.

No credit is due to Mr. Burke for this reve lation. He has turned State's evidence, not to promote the public good, but, so far as we can see, to gratify his own resentment. The statements he makes, whatever else they may prove, show him to be a cunning, unscrupulous, disingenuous, sinister politician.

Mr. Burke says, that for months before the Mr. Burke says, that for months before the Democratic National Convention met, he became convinced that neither Cass, Buchanan, nor Douglas, could get the nomination, and that the Convention would agree upon a compromise candidate; and he was satisfied that Pierce stood a better chance than any other Pierce stood a better chance than any other man. "But his only chance," says Mr. Burke, "was to keep him out of the ring of competi-tors, who were sure to destroy each other." He then goes on to expose the wires which he set in operation to secure the nomination. After alluding to his extensive acquaintance with the Democratic politicians throughout the country, and of the opportunities which his residence at Washington gave him to see many of them, he says:

says:
"For months before the Baltimore Conven "For months before the Baltimore Convention, we took especial pains to see and converee with those gentlemen upon the subject of the Presidential nomination. We took pains, on all occasions, to suggest the name of General Pierce as a compromise candidate, in the event that the Convention should not agree on either of the three prominent gentlemen above named in connection with that office. We saw and conversed with from fifty to one hundred of the leading politicians of the Union, upon the subject, on all occasions introducing the name of Gen. Pierce. After satisfying our own mind that Gen Pierce could be nominated, we wrote to Gen. Pierce our views and opinions at length, expressing our belief that he could be nominated. He answered our letters.

"We also communicated the project of the friends of General Pierce to the shrewdest and ablest letter-writer at Washington, and pro-

at Concord, to consider the matter, and re-quested Mr. Burke to write to some of the delequested Mr. Burke to write to some of the delegates and request their attendance. This Mr. Barke did, but was unable to attend the meeting himself. In a letter, however, he suggested a plan of operations. Gen. Pierce replied to this letter, acknowledging its receipt, and stating that the delegates present concurred in its views. What that plan of operations was, will appear presently. Shortly after, Burke and Gen Pierce had an interview, at the request of the latter, and fully discussed the plan, which was carried out almost to the very letter at Baltimore.

nore.
In the following extract, Mr. Burke fully exposes the cunningly-devised scheme which, under the artful management of shrewd politicians, secured the nomination of Gen. Pierce as the Democratic candidate for the Presi-

dency:
"At that time, Gen. Pierce expressed his de-"At that time, Gen. Pierce expressed his desire that our delegation should not east its vote unanimously for any one candidate before the Convention. The reason he assigned was, that in consequence of the high character for fidelity to principle which the Democracy of New Hampshire enjoyed among their brethren of the Union, the united vote of her delegation, though small would have a greater moral force than the votes of delegations much larger in than the votes of delegations much larger in numbers; and, if given for any leading candi-date in the outset, would endanger the ultimate

end we had in view.
"We then went to Baltimore, having some weeks previous engaged rooms for our entire delegation at the Eutaw House, one of the best weeks previous engaged rooms for our entire delegation at the Eutaw House, one of the best hotels in that city. The Convention assembled, and throughout its session we exerted every energy to carry out the wishes of Gen. Pierce. On some of the first ballots, I gave my vote for Mr. Douglas, in accordance with what I knew was General P's express desire in regard to our delegation giving a united vote. Subsequently, we all united on Gen. Cass; and then we again divided, Mr. Atherton and myself voting for Hon. James Buchanan, and our colleagues voting for Gen. Butler, of Kentucky. At length, the delegates from Virginia introduced the name of Gen. Pierce, and then our delegation gave him a united vote until he was delegation gave him a united vote until he was nominated. These facts the records of the Con-

vention abundantly prove."

In continuation, Mr. Burke speaks of his own services after the nomination, and says, among other things, that he, "in co-operation with an eminent and distinguished naturalized citizen, aided in inducing Kossuth to take ground in favor of the Democratic nominees, which he subsequently did."

The remainder of the article is occupied with

an exposition of the personal relations which have existed between himself and Gen. Pierce since the nomination. The article, it will h remembered, is in reply to the reports industriously circulated, that the General was per-sonally hostile to Mr. Burke. In this connection, an extract from one of the private letter of Gen. Pierce is given, in which he says: "I can state, distinctly, that the charge that am your enemy, has, so far as I know, no FOUND

ATION IN ANY WORD OR ACT OF MINE." Subsequently, General Pierce personally a sured Mr. Burke that he did not countenance the reports. Mr. Burke says: "We prefer to believe that he is a man of truth and honor, and that they (Butterfield, George, and others, who have circulated the reports,) are base and infamous calumniators of both him and us." Our readers can put their own interpretation

on the following sentence:
"We have seen several Presidents in our day, and we have learned to look upon them as men, and not as gods. We approach them with no fear and trembling. They are men, but the office which they fill is the most exalted of human honors. It represents the majority of the people, and wheever fills it is entitled to the respect of the people while in office. But there is one character far above that of President t is the GENTLEMAN. That implies truth,

honor, integrity, and justice.

"A President, personally, may be without these eminent qualities, but a gentleman, never. The President who represents and carries out our principles will have our political support, if General Pierce would attempt to show that he was destitute of truth and honor, and therefore no gentleman. We prefer to believe that they are of that character, and not he. The facts ve have above enumerated go to show they are the ones who are destitute of truth, integrity and honor, and not Gen. Pierce."

NOMINATION OF MR. PERKINS

The nomination of the Hon. Jared Perkins for the office of Governor, by the True Democracy, meets with the unanimous approbation of the friends of free principles in every part of the State, and is favorably received by that class of voters, now increasing in numbers, who care very little about party names and political managers. Mr. Perkins of course, stands no chance of an election. The time has not come for the political regeneration of New Hampshire. We can, however, safely predict that he will receive a much larger vote than any Free Democratic candidate who has pre-ceded him. We notice that the Patriot and its echoes are anxious to make it appear that the Whigs will adopt our candidate at their State Convention next week. The Whig party is reduced to a very low extremity—is practically defunct—and it matters very little what course its convention adopts, though we infer that it will nominate James Bell, the candidate of last year. If any other party chooses to support our nominations, we shall not forbid it, and we trust that there are those of the rank and file of the old parties, who will do themselves the justice of voting for that stanch old Republican, Jared Perkins.

old Republican, Jared Perkins.

We care very little for party names. So far as regards coalitions, we oppose them where it involves a sacrifice of any principle; but in voting for members of the Legislature, we, for voting for members of the Legislature, we, for one, are ready to support any honest and intelligent man, of any political party, who will openly pledge himself in favor of State Reform and in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. But, on these questions, his position must be unequivocally defined. We think this view is the one generally taken by the Free Democrats of New Hampshire. Capitions are at times of New Hampshire. Coalitions are at times desirable for the purpose of accomplishing certain ends; and where they effect their purpose without any compromise of principle, no valid objection can be made to them. On no other condition should they ever be entertained by

any political organization.

Manchester (N. H) Democrat.

THE SOUTH AND THE N. YORK DEMOCRACY.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. Mr. Van Buren identified himself, in 1848 with the Free Soil party of the North, and took as the tenets of his faith and the articles of his creed the treasonable Buffalo platform. The South could not forget this assault; it cannot forgive this monstrous iniquity. It is no figure of speech to say that Van Buren and Arnold are names synonymous in the hearts of the Southern people.

The South knows full well that the sentiment

of speech to say that Van Buren and Arnold are names synonymous in the heasts of the Southern people.

The South knows full well that the sentiment of Europe is hostile to the system of Slavery—that all the energies of fanaticism, moral and religious, are directed against us on that account. We know that every weapon in the armory of prejudice, national rivalry, and dread, are freely resorted to, to injure and destroy us. Misrepresentation, slander, frand, falsehood, are the familiar means by which we are sought to be ruined and undone. Romance, poetry, political and religious literature, is all enlisted in the crusade against our altars and up homes. But the South qualis not in the apparently unequal struggle, feeling that he is doubly armed who has his quarrel just. They and fratricide to enmity, who add treason and fratricide to enmity, malice, and falsehood. We know, however, that in the midst of the strongholds of our Northern enemies, within the balliwick of the Lucifer of Kinderhook, we have friends, good, true, faithful, untiring, and ourageous allies, whose country, and whose all, and suffered all, for the South, the Constitution, and the country. Daniel S. Dickinson and falauntless party in Now York, the South is aduntless party in Now York, the South of the aduntion of the measure by any one would be nothing more than to throw so many of the bunnan race upon the earth without the means of subsistence; they would soon become idle, profligate, and miserable. Unfit for their new condition, and miserable. Unfit for their new condition, and miserable. Unfit for their new condition, and miserable. Unfit for their new country is course, that in the eact, and miserable. Unfit for their new accounts would be attention of the was effected all, for the South the Constitution; (77) but the whites at that time were as sixty-five to one, in proportion to the blacks.

The whole numan race up

son party, is to be expected; that the South should side with Van Burenists against Dickinson and his friends, would be unjust, cruel, and most unnatural. If this qurrel is forced upon the nation, the South will take sides with the friends of the South, let who will take sides

For the National Era THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration gresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA. From Tucker's Blackstone.

ON THE STATE OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA By St. George Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia. [CONTINUED.]

In what manner manumission was performed in this country during the first century after the introduction of Slavery, does not appear. The act of 1668, before mentioned, (65) shows it to have been practiced before that period. In 1723, an act passed, prohibiting the manumission of slaves, upon any pretence whatsoever, except for meritorious services, to be adjudged and allowed by the Governor and Council, (66.) This clause was re-enacted in 1748, and continued to be the law until after the Revolution was accomplished. The number of nanumissions under such restrictions must sarily have been very few. In May, 1782, or out of his estate, (67) The act of manu-mission may be performed either by will or by deed, under the hand and seal of the party, acknowledged by him, or proved by two wit-nesses in the court of the county where he resides. There is reason to believe that great numbers have been emancipated since the passing of this act. By the census of 1791, it appears that the number of free negroes, mu-lattoes, and Indians, in Virginia, was then 2.866 It would be a large allowance to suppose that there were 2.800 free negroes and ulattoes in Virginia when the act took effect so that upwards of ten thousand must have been indebted to it for their freedom, (68) The number of Indians and their descendants i Virginia, at present, is too small to require par ticular notice. The progress of emancipation in Virginia is at this time continual, but not rapid. The act passed in 1792 accords in some degree with the Justinian code, (69) by providing that slaves emancipated may be taken in execution to satisfy any debt contracted by the person emancipating them, before such eman-

cipation is made, (70)

Among the Romans, the libertini or freedmen were formarly distinguished by a threefold division, (71) They sometimes obtained what was called the greater liberty, thereby becoming Roman citizens. To this privilege those who were enfranchised by testament, by the census, or by the vindicta, appear to have been alone admitted; sometimes they obtained the lesser liberty only, and became Latins, whose condition is thus described by Justinian:
"They never enjoyed the right of succession [to estates;] for, although they led the lives of free men, yet with their last breath they lost both their lives and liberties; for their possessions like the goods of slaves, were detained by the manumittor," (72) Sometimes they obtained only the inferior liberty, being called dedititie. eriminals, and afterwards obtained manumission through the indulgence of their masters. Their condition was equalled with that of conquered revolters, whom the Romans called, in reproach, dedititii, quia se suaque omnia dedide-runt: but all these distinctions were abolished by Justinian, (73) by whom all freedmen in general were made citizens of Rome, without regard to the form of manumission. In England, the presenting the villein with free arms seems to have been the symbol of his restoration to all the rights which a feudatory was entitled and his posterity, of the same complexion with himself, must always labor under many civil incapacities. If he is absolved from persons restraint or corporeal punishment by a master, yet the laws impose a restrainst upon his actions in many instances, where there's none upon a free white man. If he can maintain a suit, he cannot be a witness, a juror, or a judge, in any controversy between one of his own complexion and a white person. If he can acquire proper-ty in lands, he cannot exercise the right of suffrage, which such a property would confer on his former master; much less can he assist in making those laws by which he is bound. Yet, even under these disabilities, his present condition bears an enviable pre-eminence over his former state. Possessing the liberty of locomotion, which was formerly denied him, it is in his choice to submit to that civil inferiority inseparably attached to his condition in this country, or seek some more favorable climate, where all distinctions between men are either totally abolished, or less regarded than in this. States is a task equally arduous and moment-ous. To restore the blessings of liberty to near

The extirpation of Slavery from the United a million (74) of oppressed individuals, who have groaned under the yoke of bondage, and to their descendants, is an object which those who trust in Providence will be convinced would not be unaided by the Divine Author of our being, should we invoke his blessing upon our endeavors. Yet human prudence forbids that we should precipitately engage in a work of such hazard as a general and simultaneous emancipation. The mind of a man must, in asure, be formed for his future condition. The early impressions of obedience and submission, which slaves have received among us, and the no less habitual arrogance and as sumption of superiority among the whites, contribute, equally, to unfit the former for freedom, and the latter for equality, (75) To expel them all at once from the United States would, in fact, be to devote them only to a lingering death, by famine, by disease, and other accumulated miseries: "We have in history but one picture of a similar enterprise, and there we see it was necessary not only to open the sea, by a miracle, for them to pass, but more necessary to close it again to prevent their return." (76) To retain them among us would

ed by a single stroke, a clause in their Constitution; (77) but the whites at that time were
as sixty-five to one, in proportion to the blacks.
The whole number of free persons in the United States, south of Delaware State, are
1,233,829, and there are 648,439 slaves—the
proportion being less than two to one. Of the
cultivators of the earth in the same district, it
is probable that there are four slaves for one
free white man. To discharge the former from
their present condition, would be attended with
an immediate, general famine in those parts of
the United States, from which not all the productions of the other States could deliver them.
Similar evils might reasonably be apprehended cies of property. Can the laws take away

property of an individual without his own conproperty of an individual without his own consent, or without a just compensation? Will those who do not hold slaves agree to be taxed to make up this compensation? Creditors also, who have trusted their debtors upon the faith of this visible property, will be defrauded. If justice demands the emancipation of the slave, she also, under these circumstances, seems to plead for the owner and for his creditor. The claims of nature, it will be said, are stronger than those which arise from social institutions only. I admit it; but nature also dictates to us to provide for our over safety, and authorizes us to provide for our own safety, and authorizes all necessary measures for that purpose. And we have shown that our own security, nay, our very existence, might be endangered by the hasty adoption of any measure for the immediate relief of the whole of this unhappy race.

diate relief of the whole of this unhappy race. Must we, then, quit the subject, in despair of the success of any project for the amendment of their as well as our own condition? I think not. Strenuously as I feel my mind opposed to a simultaneous emancipation, for the reasons already mentioned, the abolition of Slavery in the United States, and especially in that State to which I am attached by every tie that nature and society form, is now my first, and

to which I am attached by every tie that nature and society form, is now my first, and probably will be my last, expiring wish.

But here let me avoid the imputation of inconsistency, by observing that the abolition of Slavery may be effected without the emancipation of a single slave; without depriving any man of the property which he possesses; and without defrauding a creditor who has trusted him on the faith of that property. The experiment in that mode has already been begun in some of our sister States. Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the immortal Franklin, (79) begun the work of gradual abolition of Slavery in the year 1780, by enlisting nature herself on the side of humanity. Connecticut followed the side of humanity. Connecticut followed the example four years after. (80) New York very lately made an essay, which miscarried by a very inconsiderable majority. Mr. Jefferon informs us that the committee of which he was a member, had prepared bill for the emancipation of all slaves born af-ter the passing that act. This is conformable to the Pennsylvania and Connecticut laws. an act passed, authorizing, generally, the manufactory of the set free, not being of sound mind or body, or being above the age of forty-five years, or males under twenty-one, or females under eighteen, to be supported by the person liberating them, the blacks after they had attained a certain transfer out of his certage (61). It is extended to the person liberating them, to the person liberating them, to the person liberating them, to the person liberating them. age. (81) It certainly seems liable to many. ooth as to the policy and the practicability it. To establish such a colony in the territory of the United States would probably lay the foundation of intestine wars, which would terminate only in their extirpation or final expulsion. To attempt it in any other quarter of the globe would be attended with the utmost

cruelty to the colonists themselves, and the destruction of their whole race. If the plan were

at this moment in operation, it would require the annual exportation of 12,000 persons. This requisite number must, for a series of years, be siderably increased, in order to keep pace with the increasing population of those people. In twenty years it would amount to upwards of twenty thousand persons, which is near half the number which are now supposed to be an-nually exported from Africa. Where would a nually exported from Africa. Where would a fund to support this expense be found? Five times the present revenue of the State would barely defray the charge of their passage. Where provisions for their support after their arrival? Where those necessaries which must preserve them from perishing? Where a ter-ritory sufficient to support them? Or, where ould they be received as friends, and not as invaders? To colonize them in the United States might seem less difficult. If the territory to be assigned them were beyond the set-tlements of the whites, would they not be put upon a forlorn hope against the Indians? (82)
Would not the expense of transporting them
thither, and supporting them at least for the
first and second years, be also far beyond the
revenues and abilities of the State? The expense attending a small army in that country hath been found enormous. To transport as many colonists annually, as we have shown were necessary to eradicate the evil, would probably require five times as much money as and supported at least for another year after their arrival in their new settlements. Suppose them arrived. Illiterate and ignorant as are, is it probable that they would be capable of instituting such a government in their new colony as would be necessary for their own in-ternal happiness, or to secure them from de-struction from without? European emigrants, from whatever country they arrive, have been accustomed to the restraint of laws, and to respect for Government. These people, accustomed to be ruled with a rod of iron, will not easily submit to milder restraints. They would become hordes of vagabonds, robbers, and mur-derers. Without the aids of an enlightened policy, morality, or religion, what else could be expected from their still savage state and debased condition? "But why not retain and incorporate the blacks into the question has been well answered by Mr. Jefferson; (83) and who is there so free from prejudices among us as candidly to declare that he has none against such a measure? The recent scenes transacted in the French colonies in the West Indies, are enough to make one shudder

West Indies, are enough to make one shudder with the apprehension of realizing similar calamities in this country. Such probably would be the event of an attempt to smother those prejudices which have been cherished for a period of almost two centuries.

Many persons, who regret domestic Slavery, contend that, in abolishing it, we must also abolish that scion from it, which I have denominated civil Slavery. That there must be no distinction of rights; that the descendants of Africans, as men, have an equal claim to all civil rights, as the descendants of Europeans; and upon being delivered from the yoke of and upon being delivered from the yoke of bondage, have a right to be admitted to all the privileges of a citizen. But have not men, when they enter into a state of society, a right to admit, or exclude, any description of persons as they think proper? If it be true, as Mr Jefferson seems to suppose, that the Africans are really an inferior race of mankind, (84) will not sound policy advise their exclusion from a society in which they have not yet been ad-mitted to participate in civil rights; and even to guard against such admission, at any future period, since it may eventually depreciate the whole national character? And if prejudices have taken such deep root in our minds as to render it impossible to eradicate this opinion, ought not so general an error, if it be one, to be respected? Shall we not relieve the necessities of the naked, diseased beggar, unless we will invite him to a seat at our table? nor afford him shelter from the inclemencies of the night air, unless we admit him also to share our bed? To deny that we ought to abolish Slavery, with-To deny that we ought to abolish Slavery, with-ont incorporating the negroes into the State, and admitting them to a full participation of all our civil and social rights, appears to me to rest upon a similar foundation. The exper-iment, so far as it has been already made among iment, so far as it has been already made among us, proves that the emancipated blacks are not ambitious of civil rights. To prevent the generation of such an ambition, appears to comport with sound policy; for, if it should ever rear its head, its partisans, as well as its opponents, will be enlisted by nature herself, and always ranged in formidable array against each other. (85) We must therefore ondeavor to find some middle course between the transmission. er. (85) We must therefore endeavor to find some middle course, between the tyrannical and iniquitous policy which holds so many human creatures in a state of grievous bondage, and that which would turn loose a numerous, starving, and enraged banditti, upon the innocent descendants of their former oppressors. Nature, time, and sound policy, must co-operate with each other to produce such a change; if either be neglected, the work will be incomplete, dangerous, and, not improbably, destruc-

the custedy of the officer serving the warrant, at the expense of the master, who shall keep him until the sitting of the court, and then produce him before it. Upon the petition to the court, if the court be satisfied as to the material facts, they shall assign the complainant counsel, who shall state the facts, with his opinion thereon, to the court; and unless, from the circumstances so stated, and the opinion thereon given, the court shall see manifest reason to deny their interference, they shall order the clerk to issue process against the owner, and the complainant shall remain in the custody of the sheriff until the owner shall give bond and security to have him forthcoming to answer the judgment of the court. And by the general law, in case of pauper's suits, the complainants shall have writs of subpena gratis; and by the practice of the courts, he is permitted to attend the taking the depositions of witnesses, and go and come freely, to and from court, for the prosecution of his suit.

uit. (71.) Jus. Inst., Lib. 1, tit. 5. (72.) Harris's Inst., Lib. 3, tit. 8, (73.) Inst., Lib. 1, tit. 5, s. 3. (74.) The number of slaves in the

the time of the late census, was about 900,000. (75.) See Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, p. 298. (76) Letter from James Sullivan, Esq., to Doctor (ic.) What is nere advanced is not to be understood as implying an opinion that the labor of slaves is more productive than that of freemen. The author of the treatise on the Wealth of Nations informs us, "That it appears from the experience of all ages and nations, that the work done by freemen comes cheaper in the end than that done by slaves; that it is found to do so, even in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, where the wages of common labor are very found to do so, even in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, where the wages of common labor are very high."—Vol. I, p. 123, Lond. edit., ect. Admitting this conclusion, it would not remove the objection that emancipated slaves would not willingly labor.

(79.) Dr. Franklin, it is said, drew the bill for the gradual abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania.

(80.) It is probable that similar laws have been passed in some other States, but I have not been able to procure a note of them.

(81.) See Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, p. 251.

(82.) Or, perhaps, by incorporating with them, become a formidable accession of strength to those hostile savages.

(83.) See Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, pp. 252 to 265.

"In the present case, it is not only the slave who beneath his master—it is the negro who is beneath white man. No act of enfranchisement can efface is unfortunate distinction."—Chattelleux's Travels

n America.
(84.) The celebrated David Hume, in his essay of (84) The celebrated David Hume, in his cssay on National Character, advances the same opinion; Dr. Beattie, in his cssay on Truth. controverts it with many powerful arguments. Early prejudices, had we more satisfactory information than we can possibly possess on the subject at prosent, would render an inhabitant of a country where negre Slavery prevails an improper umpire between them.

(85.) It was once proposed among the Romans to discriminate slaves by a peculiar habit; but it was justly apprehended that there might be some danger in acquainting them with their own numbers.—Gib-

jussay apprenented that there might be some danger in acquainting them with their own numbers.—Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire, Vol. 1, page 59. What policy forbade the martial Romans to do, nature and the Federal census have already done in Virginia, and the other Southern States. TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

We had the pleasure, recently, of spending a day or two, visiting this new institution, located at Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio. The institution was opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 5th instant, when a very able address was given by the President, Hon.

Horace Mann, to a large concourse of people.

The friends of this institution have been very fortunate in the selection of a site for it We know of no place in Ohio better suited for we know of no place in Onlo better suited for a College. The scenery around it is beautiful, and the village is laid out and built with great taste. The College buildings, in beauty and elegance, surpass everything of the kind we have seen in the West. They have been erected at a cost of \$80,000 or \$100,000. Between two and three hundred students have already entered the institution, and their number is constantly increasing. The entire Faculty is an able body. Of the President, Mr. Mann nothing need be said. His reputation as a scholar, and as an able advocate of education freedom, and sound morals, is world-wide. He delivers to all the students a weekly lecture on some interesting topic. It must be a great lux-

we have great confidence that Mr. Mann will do much in moulding the minds of the young men and women of the West in a right

JUDGE GRIEB.

The people of Wilkesbarre do not seem to relish the language applied, on the bench, by Judge Grier, to some of their best citizens. certificate, signed by the leading men of that town, bears testimony to the high character of Gilbert Burrows, Esq., whom the Judge stig matized as a "two-penny magistrate." Judg stands as well at home as it is possible for any man to stand; and the act which called down upon his head the invective of Judge Grier, was one occurring in the regular discharge of his official duty. The people of Wilkesbarre may well take alarm, when their own civil officers are violently assailed, in high quarters, for a simple discharge of magisterial duty.

The following affidavit by a citizen of Wilker barre, in reference to another of the parties, against whom the Judge's harsh language was directed, developes a fact which ought to arouse some show of public resentment. In the ordi nary affairs of life, such things would not be

endured:
"Before Gilbert Burrows, a Justice of th Peace in and for the county of Luzerne, and State of Pennsylvania, personally came John L. Butler, of Wilkesbarre, in said county, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith as fol-

in the city of Washington, D. C. The Judge asked me if I knew one Gildersleve, of Wilkesbarre. I replied that I did; that he was a re spectable merchant, and a conscientious, good man. Judge Grier said to me, I hear that he harbors negroes and gives them arms. I replied, he may harbor negroes, but I think he would not arm them. Judge Grier then requested me to tell Mr. Gildersleve, from him, that if he, Gildersleve, should ever be brought before him, that he would hang him; which message I delivered to Mr. Gildersleve on my return home.

"Sworn and subscribed, Oct. 28, 1853, be-G. Burrows, Jr."

THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN NEW YORK We copy elsewhere an article from the Wash ington Union, designed to show how groundless is the charge that the Executive has appointed is the charge that the Executive has appointed an undue proportion of anti-Cass men to office in this State. By the *Union's* statement, at appears that of the thirty-five leading appointments, twenty-six were supporters of Cass in 1848, and only nine opposed to him; and of the forty-one prominent postmasters in the State, thirty-one were Cass men, and only ten Van Buren men. As such bad luck seems to attend the appointment of Mr. Cass's friends to office here, might it not be well to try a few more here, might it not be well to try a few more of the other kind? How would it do to appoint a few who not only were, but still are

ree-Soilers?
Suppose the President should look over the Suppose the President should look over the Constitution again, and see whether he is not mistaken in supposing that there is anything in it forbidding persons opposed to the extension of slave territory and slave representation from holding office; and while upon the subject, it may not be unprofitable for him to ask himself whether it is not quite as illiberal to himself whether it is not quite as illiberal to proscribe a section of Democrats for their opinions about Slavery, as it was for the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire to proscribe a portion of their constituents for being Roman Catholics? Will not the time come when the President will be as anxious to escape the reproach of intolerance towards the Free-Soilers, as he was to wash his hands of all responsibility for the prograptive clause in the sponsibility for the proscriptive clause in the Constitution which he helped to construct for his native State? We sincerely hope that he may live till that day, and as much longer as he can.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Recipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money. Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

June 16.

GEO. W. NEWCOMB, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill.
WILL pay particular attention to collecting business in Chicago and vicinity.
Oct. 20.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED. FINE chance for young men this winter. Address Nov. 3. M. J. COOK, Crawfordsville, Ind.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.-NEW VOLUME.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—NEW VOLUME.

For 1854.

THE year 1853, for "Graham," is ended. With
the next number, we are in 1854. The "Magazine year" is necessarily anticipated, and is not reckoned by the ordinary rules. The January number
must be manufactured in November, and complete
copies, as sample numbers for agents, will be ready
before the first of December; for with the first of that
month all contracts for the year ser filled, and the
renewal of clubs and single subscribers commences.
In announcing his readiness to receive orders for
the new volume, the editor does not know that he has
any very brilliant ideas to hold out, in large capitals,
to dazzle people's eyes—"Graham" will be pretty
much what it has been this volume, with some improvements which experience suggests. No number provements which experience suggests. No number will contain less than 100 pages of matter; and the readers of "Grabam" may rely with great confidence apon this—that the two volumes for the year shall

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES

mand from original sources, or taste select from the vast mass of available material.

The aim of the editor will be to produce a publication which shall be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and he flatters himself, from the known talents of his contributors, that he will be able to present as many good original articles to his readers as any publication of the day. He shall not, however, hesitate to publish, from time to time, articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French writers; provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important political subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticisms on the literature of America and the movements of the age. The Review Department, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained, will be extended. For the defence and support of American literature, the editor will always be ready; for the maintenance of a correct tone in the Magazine, he will, if possible, be still more watchful. be still more watchful

Each number will contain an Engraving from a splendid steel plate.

In addition to the choice designs and engravings of Devereux, who will still supply illustrations for the text in the body of the book. The aim of the editor will not be so much to increase the number of his engravings, as to secure for those he publishes the utimost finish which the artist can give them; for common wood cuts are so easily multiplied that the most indifferent publication may outrank, in dreary display, the choicest periodical.

The editor does not feel that, with his own readers, he can increase his ladien to represent his indication on

The editor does not feel that, with his own readers, he can increase his claim to respect by insisting on any very great superiority of "Graham" over several similar publications, but thinks he may safely confide in their friendship for the Magazine, and in its past management, for its present list, and such increase as naturally grows out of an extended circulation in a country where readers are multiplying so rapidly. Of the January number, the first edition will be 30,000 copies, and the editor trusts his old friends will be so prompt in renewing old clubs, and extending the list among new ones, that the first edition shall be but half of what the year will ultimately establish as the perminent circulation of "Graham." Postage.—Subscribers in any part of the United shall be but half of what the year will ultimately establish as the perminent circulation of "Graham."

Postage.—Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine, by mail, at three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year postage, payable at the post office where it is received.

Postmasters and editors, all over the Union, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the New Volume.

respectfully requested to act as agents for the New Volume.

TERMS:
The terms of "Graham" are three dollars for single subscribers, if paid in advance; for six dollars, in advance, one copy is sent three years.

We continue the following low terms for clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post office:
Two copes, \$5 per annum.

Five copies—and one to agent, or the getter up of the club—\$10 per annum.

Eight copies—and one to agent, or the getter-up of the club—\$15 per annum.

Eleven copies—and one to agent, or the getter-up of the club—\$20 per annum.

The money for clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post paid.

No. 50 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any porson desirous of receiving a copy of "Graham," as a sample, can be accommodated, by notifying the editor by letter, post paid.

Nov. 10—3teow

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Gives over 900 large, double-column, octave pages of Choice neading Matter in a year; also, from 12 to 15 steel engravings, of a high order of excel-lence; besides from 150 to 200 fine wood engrav-ings. All for \$1.25 in clubs of four subscribers!

"The Angel of the Household."

The Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book sent, one year, for \$3.50.

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Fend for specimen numbers. They will be furnished free of charge.

Terms, in advance, \$2 a year.
Four copies, one year, \$5.

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Address, post-paid, T. S. ARTHUR & Co., Nov. 10—4t 107 Walnut st., Philadelphia. AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE subscriber is now publishing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Lord's Prayer, which is meeting with a large sale. The business offers rare inducements to active and energetic men. as there is no competition, and pays a profit of 100 per cent. A small cash capital only required. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to GEORGE W. FRANK,

No. 25 Courtlandt street, New York.

Among the many testimonials which the publisher has received in its favor, he subjoins the following from the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I have examined the beautiful steel plate engraving of the Lord's Prayer, and think it superior to anything I have ever seen, and well worthy the patronage of the Christian public.

J. C. LORD."

Oct. 13.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what anti-dot to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate.

are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident
to our climate.

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry
of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and
fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one
class of diseases had more of their investigation and
care. But as yet no adequate remedy had been provided, on which the public could depend for protection
from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the
introduction of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and khelieve
successful endeavor to furnish the community with
such a remedy. Of this last statement the American
people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I
appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is
any dependence to be placed in what men of every
class and station certify it has done for them; if we
can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it; if we can
depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, who
make it their business to know; in short, if there is
any reliance on anything, then is it irreduably proven
that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class
of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it
cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely
known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy
that cures is priceless to them. Parents should know
it; for health can be priced to no one. Not
only should it be circulated here, but everywhere—
not only in this country, but in all countries. How
faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is
shown in the fact that already this article has made
the circle of the globe. The sun nover sets on its
limits. No continent is without it, and but few pooples. Although not in so general use in other nations
as in this, it is employed by the more intelligent in
almost all civilized countries. It is extensively emp

PATENTS.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Attorney for Procuring and December of Fonding Patents, Washington, D. C., makes Examinations at the Patent Office, prepares Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and can be consulted on all matters relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in this and other countries. He also continues to devote especial attention to arguing rejected applications before the Commissioner of Patents, in which line of practice he has succeeded in procuring a great number of valuable patents. His fee for an examination at the Patent Office is five dollars; for other services the charge will be reasonable. Reference can be made to members of Congress, or to hose for whom Mr. R. has transacted business during he past nine years. PATENTS.

DY HON. CHARLES SUMNER. With 40 splendid illustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. It makes a beautiful 16mo volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best received. legant style, on the best paper.
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Introduction. Territory of the Barbary States. The subject and Sources of Information.

I. Origin of Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary States.

I. Origin of Slavery. Stavery in the Barbary States.

II. History of White Slavery in Barbary; Early Efforts against it—by Ferdinand the Catholic, by Charles V, by England, by France, by Holland; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Conspiracy; Freedom by Escape; White American Victims to Barbary; parallel between White and Black Slavery; Triumphant abolition of White Slavery in Barbary; Apologies for White Slavery; Happy Condition of the White Slaves; Better off in Barbary than at Home; Better off than the Free Christians in Barbary; Nevertheless, Unquestionable Enormity of White Slavery in Barbary. Conclusion. Price 50 cts.; postage 12 cts.

For sale by LEWIS CLEPHANE,
March 31.

A Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A PAPER, under the above title, will be published at Philadelphia on the first day of October next. In size and general character, this publication will resemble Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey's lately discontinued Friend of Youth, the place of which it is designed to Terms.—Fifty cents a year, for single copies; or ten copies for four dollars. Payment invariably in advance.
All subscriptions and communications to be addressed to L. K. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia.

ATTENTION : SOLDIERS who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, do, may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims invasticated.

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A. M. GANGEWER,
Attorney and Agent, Washington, D. C.
Bounty-land warrants bought and sold. THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY

AND PRACTICES,

The Distinctive Features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts. By William Goodell, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. The work contains 430 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth. Price 75 cents per copy, postage 18 cents. For sale by June 30.

L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

June 30. I. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon.
William Jay to the author:

"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and
your exhibition of their practical application by the
Southern courts evinces great and careful research.
Your book is as impregnable against the charge of
exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that,
it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The
book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true."

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A printed circular, giving full explanations, will or sent in answer to any post-paid letter enclosing one three cent Post Office stamp.

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July 21. No. 110 Broadway, New York.

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THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil and Star
March 24. Candle Manufacturer, Cincinnati, O

HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO.'S ROLIAN, AND LEM GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO FORTES. New York Ware Rooms at T. S. Berry & Co.'s 297 Broadway; Philadelphia Ware Rooms at J. E. Gould & Co.'s, (successors to A. Fiot.)

196 Chestnut street. BEING determined to offer the public the best Piano Fortes that are manufactured, we have arranged with the above-named Boston manufacturers, to keep constantly on hand at our ware rooms in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our stock of New York and Philadelphia Pianos, full and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Pi-

THE CHEAPEST MONTLY MAGAZINE IN THE WOBLD.

No periodical in the United States has been more generally or more warmly commended by the press than the "Home Magazine."

The third volume begins in January, 1854, and will contain a new moral story, by Mr. Arthur, of considerable length, entitled

"The Angel of the Heusehold."

The Mongazine and Godey's Lady's Book sent, one year, for \$3.50.

The January number will be ready by the first pack in December.

They will be sent, and soul-touching pathos of the piano and parlor organ.

They will be sent, and soul-touching pathos of the piano and parlor organ.

nessary to say, that by a series of experiments, con-tinued for eight years, he has triumphantly succeed-ed in making an instrument for small rooms, fully

equal to the square piano.

All of the above instruments warranted in the fullest manner. The prices, at either of our ware rooms, the same as at the manufactories in Boston. We will select instruments with or without the Belian, and forward them to any part of the United States; and

forward them to any part of the United States; and if they do not prove satisfactory, they may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be refunded.

We are engaged largely in publishing Music and Musical Works of every description, at both New York and Philadelphia; and having purchased the extensive catalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia, and having all the Boston publications, we are prepared to offer better inducements to the trade, and to schools and seminaries, than any other house.

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J. E. GOULD & CO., successors to A. Fiot, March 24—tf 196 Chestnut st., Philadelphis.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage I
EONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street,
New York, continue to publish the following
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The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)

The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.) Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.) These Reprints have now been in successful opera-tion in this country for twenty years, and their circu-lation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American per-odicals of a similar class, and of numerous Edectric and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without

interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other inversals of their class. Blackwood, still unvalue, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxters" and "My Now Nova" both by Bulwer: "My and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," both by Bulwer; "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely upon having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

For any one of the three Reviews

For any two

For any two
For any three
For all four of the Reviews

For any three

For all four of the Reviews

For Blackwood and three Reviews

For Blackwood and three Reviews

For Blackwood and the four Reviews

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NOTICE.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Attorney and Counsellot at Law, offers his services to the Public as an Agent for Pension, Bounty Land, and other Claims upon the Federal Government.

July 7.

Attorney and Counseller at Law, Washington City,
PRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Coimbia, and before the Departments of the Government. Office over Banking House of Selden, Withesr. & Co.

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the agents for the National Era, and are authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for
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June 24